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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Gov't Policy on Health Backed in New Report

Current policies of the national government in providing assistance to the states in the matter of public health were generally approved last week by the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in its report on a two-year study of overlapping and duplication of administrative functions between the state and federal governments.

The commission found that there is a vital interest at all levels of government in providing adequate public health services and facilities and that the primary responsibility for providing such services and facilities (other than those of an international or interstate character) should remain with the states and their subdivisions. It added, however, that the national government should continue to play an active role in this expanding field and should remain alert to opportunities for raising the level of health standards and services.

Most Comprehensive Study Made

The report of the commission, covering some 311 printed pages, was presented to the President at special ceremonies June 28. It represents the most comprehensive study of the subject of overlapping functions and the fields that should be properly assigned to each level of government that has ever been made. The report also was regarded of significant importance as possibly charting a new legislative course for the federal government away from the paternalistic pattern that has been evident in federal policies for the past twenty-five years.

The theme of the commission's conclusions was summed up in the following concluding paragraph in the introduction of the report:

"Leave to private initiative all the functions that citizens can perform privately; use the level of government closest to the community for all public functions it can handle; utilize cooperative intergovernmental arrangements where appropriate to attain economical performance and popular approval; reserve national action for

—Continued on page 66

Fluorspar-Wheat Exchange With Mexico Is Under Way

The Navy department has announced that the first shipment of Mexican fluorspar will leave Tampico, Mexico, shortly in exchange for United States wheat under a $1,600,000 barter agreement.

The fluorspar, mined in Coahuila State, will be transported in American ships, which will take 100,000 tons of wheat to Tampico under the terms of an agreement signed last month with the United States.

Polio Aid-to-States Measure Is Introduced by Rep. Priest

A new bill to provide grants to states to aid in meeting costs of the polio vaccine program was introduced in the house last week by Chairman J. Percy Priest of the house interstate commerce committee.

The bill combines the features of the administration's program of making allotments to the states on the basis of the number of unvaccinated persons eligible in the state and the more liberal proposals that have been advanced of making the vaccine available to eligible persons without regard to financial need through a fifty-fifty matching grant to the states.

Rep. Priest explained that the bill provides that in vaccination programs conducted by public health agencies no means test or other discrimination based on financial ability of individuals may be imposed. It leaves each state free to select the method by which vaccinations will be available and defines eligible persons as individuals under twenty years of age and expectant mothers.

Objections to the philosophy of giving vaccine away without regard to financial need of the person was expressed in a letter to the committee by the American Drug Manufacturers Association. Strong opposition also was voiced to legislation that would authorize the government to

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Natural Gas Legislation Gets Endorsement of House Group

The favorable report of the house interstate commerce committee on the Harris bill, H.R. 6645, which exempts producers of natural gas from regulation as public utilities while providing for federal curb on price increases that would result in excessive prices to consumers, was filed in the house last week by Chairman J. Percy Priest.

The senate interstate commerce committee voted 11 to 4 to report a similar bill to the senate floor for passage. No date has been set for consideration of either measure, but it is expected that the bills will be pushed by the Democcratic leadership.

Chairman Priest stated that H. R. 6645 carries out all major recommendations as to natural gas policy made last February by the President's Cabinet Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy. It also meets, the chairman said, objections raised during the hearings by gas distributors and consumer representatives and follows closely the recommendations of the FPC itself.

A vigorous minority report accompanied the filing of the majority report. The bill was reported by the house committee by the close vote of 16 to 15.

Hoover Commission Urges Civilian Procurement Unit in Defense Dep't

The Hoover commission on reorganization of the government recommended last week that congress establish a civilian organization within the Department of Defense to handle the procurement of all commercial-type items commonly used by the three military departments and readily found in the civilian economy. Expenditures for this class of items amounted to $4,000,000,000 in fiscal 1955.

It was proposed that the agency be known as the Defense Supply and Service Administration and have the status of an additional operating arm of the Department of Defense, subject to policy direction and coordination by the Secretary of Defense. Its head would be known as the administrator, and he would be a Presidential appointee.

Functions of Proposed Agency

The staff of the administration should be composed of career trained support specialists it was stated, and the initial functions might appropriately be of two types as follows:—

● Common supply—Here it is envisioned that the administrator would establish a series of commodity divisions, each responsible for a related group of items which lend themselves to integrated management. In addition, the agency would be responsible for the storage and issue of those commodities throughout the wholesale depot system, both in the United States and overseas. The administrator should have discretion in utilizing the most efficient distribution system for each commodity category, including the use of commercial facilities.

● Medical Services—Another facet of the agency's mission would be to provide common services which meet the criteria specified. The working committee of the Hoover commission in developing this recommendation suggested that the first to be incorporated be hospitals. This conclusion was bolstered by the finding of the task force on medical services which (in the absence of a separate agency) recommended that "the military medical and hospital services within continental United States be coordinated by assigning to a single military department the responsibility for hospital services in a defined geographic area, and that this concept be furthered wherever practicable in extra-continental areas."

Reduction of Activities Urged

The report of the commission stated that while there are many commercial-type activities administered by the military departments which would qualify for inclusion in the administration, attention should first be given to reducing or eliminating those which can be handled

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BDSA May Not Be Allowed to Select Industry Men as Chemical Directors

The policy of the Business and Defense Services Administration of heading its chemical division and other commodity divisions with industry men serving without compensation for periods of from six to nine months would be outlawed under terms of the defense production act extension bill reported to the senate last week by the banking committee.

A provision has been written into the measure stating, in effect, that none of the so-called WOC (without compensation) employees of the government may be the head of any government bureau or section. It also requires a department to certify that it has not been able to fill a position with a qualified full-time employee before calling in an unsalaried specialist.

Senate Action Seen This Week

Just before the bill was reported, an attempt was made in the committee to reverse the judgment on the provision but the motion was lost on a tie vote and the bill will come before the senate for passage, probably this week, containing the restrictive clause. It is expected that further efforts will be made to eliminate the provision from the bill on the senate floor.

Since the days of the National Production Authority, set up early in the Korean emergency, and during the period of its successor agency, BDSA, it has been the practice of the chemical industry to assign one of its qualified men to head the chemical and rubber division for periods of six months. In the case of some of the other industry divisions of BDSA, the industry men serve for longer periods.

A new appointee to the chemical division job, Theodore S. Hodgins, of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., at Seattle, Wash., has just taken office for the ensuing six months and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association has lined up the companies which will supply the successor directors of the division until the end of 1957. Mr. Hodgins succeeds Herbert W. Bertine, who has returned to the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

House Bill Has No Restriction

The bill, in which the restrictive clause has been inserted, extends the life of the defense production act for a period of two years. The house banking committee has tentatively scheduled hearings to start next week on a similar bill that does not contain the restrictive clause. The production act expired on June 30 but an emergency resolution was rushed through congress just before that time extending the law through the month of July.

The act is the basic law for the defense mobilization program. It contains the authority for the government to fix priorities and to allocate materials essential to the defense program and to otherwise prepare

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Olin Mathieson's President Defends Pattern of Mergers

The pattern of mergers carried on since 1949 by Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and its successor organization, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, was defended last week before the senate judiciary committee by Thomas S. Nichols, president.

Mr. Nichols told the committee making a study of antitrust matters that the mergers of his company were for the sole purpose of diversification and that in no line has the company obtained a dominant position in the chemical industry. Nor have any of the mergers been for the purpose of taking advantage of a tax situation, he added.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, however, expressed strong objection to the Olin Mathieson set-up and expressed his belief that the company is getting close to being in conflict with the antitrust laws. He stated that the anti-merger act of 1950, among other things, was intended to prohibit conglomerate mergers as well as horizontal and other types of mergers which have the effect of lessening competition.

He remarked that Mathieson has spread its "base into all sorts of things even

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Minerals Price Support Bill On the Shelf for This Session

The Democratic policy committee of the senate last week decided against pressing for action this session on legislation proposing a long-term program of price supports for certain minerals following a bitter attack made on the measure earlier in the week by Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware.

Meanwhile, the General Services Administration announced that its purchase programs for certain minerals, which have been in effect for several years, will be extended for another year—until June 30, 1956. The programs relate to purchases of tungsten, manganese, mica, beryl, asbestos and mercury.

The bill shelved by the Democratic leadership proposed price supports for tungsten, managanese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl and columbium-tantalum bearing ores and concentrates produced in the United States for the next twelve years.

Sen. Williams charged that the scheme was a raid on the federal treasury that would cost the taxpayers $750,000,000 if approved. He was supported in his objections to the bill by a letter from Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, stating that the supply of these metals and the minerals has "so improved that there would be no justification in the name of national defense" for the bill.

GSA Planning to Build New Communicable Disease Unit

Edmund F. Mansure, Administrator of General Services, has sent to congress a proposal to construct a new Communicable Disease Center at Atlanta, Ga., for the Public Health Service as a lease-purchase project. The maximum cost of the project is estimated at $12,330,000.

The transmittal was announced last week by Peter A. Strobel, Commissioner of Public Buildings for the General Services Administration, who said that it has been submitted to the committees on public works of the senate and the house. The Bureau of the Budget has approved the project as "necessary and in conformity with the policy of the President." Mr. Strobel pointed out that under the lease-purchase program the approval of both committees is necessary before GSA may undertake the project.

The proposal is for the construction of six buildings on fifteen acres of land do-

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Alien Property Office Probe In the Making: Sen. Johnston

An intensive investigation of the Office of Alien Property and the management of the properties under its control will be conducted by a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee, it was announced last week by Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, chairman.

Sen. Johnston made the announcement in connection with the administration's new proposal for a partial return of confiscated enemy property which also would pave the way for sales of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, in advance of the court adjudication of the issue of ownership (OPD, 6/20/55).

He said that the subcommittee will study the bill and "will soon move into the tangled question of seized Swiss assets. The solution of this question of ownership has been long delayed and has been involved in many intriguing political problems."

Indicating that the legislation will not be pressed for passage in congress this year, Sen. Johnston added, "I intend to announce within the next few days a series of hearings in an effort to find the answers to the perplexing riddle which has stalled the solution of this problem for so many years. Congress should know why the present administration has failed to honor its official agreements in this matter with other countries, particularly with Switzerland. I plan a complete investigation of the administration of the Office of Alien Property and the management of the properties under its control."

Color Trust Indictment Returned in New York

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr., announced last week that a federal grand jury in New York has returned an indictment charging six corporations with violating the Sherman act in the manufacture and sale of dry colors. The indictment named as defendants:—

Standard Ultramarine & Color Company, Huntington, W. Va.

American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Sherwin - Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York.

Holland Color & Chemical Company, Holland, Mich.

The indictment charges that the defendants have engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain competition in the sale of dry colors by agreeing to fix and maintain prices, terms and other conditions of sale.

"The indictment in this case," Mr. Brownell explained, "charges that illegal price fixing existed in this industry, and has directly restrained trade in the commodity involved, which is an integral and essential part of the products of many industries manufacturing consumers' goods.

"The conspiracy alleged in the indictment, like all conspiracies where competitors agree to conduct their businesses in such a manner as to deprive their consumers and the public of the benefits of a free and competitive market, falls within that class of cases which the Department of Justice intends to prosecute vigorously."

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, head of the antitrust division, in commenting on the jury action, stated, "The indictment alleges that the effect of the combination and conspiracy has been to establish arbitrary and non-competitive prices of dry colors to the consuming industries, thereby eliminating price competition among the defendants.

"Practices, such as those charged in the indictment, have long been established as violations of the Sherman act and call for the institution of criminal proceedings."

Defense Dep't to Hold Up Business Activities Disposal

Congress last week ordered the Department of Defense to hold up its program of transferring and disposing of its commercial type activities to private industry until a study can be made of the program by the appropriations committees of the senate and house.

The action came when approval was given to the conference report on the defense department appropriation bill which tightened up the section relating to disposing of commercial activities (OPD, 6/27/55) to make it conform more nearly to the strict limitation proposed by the house.

As agreed to in conference, the Defense department may not dispose of or transfer any commercial operation to private industry that has been performed for three years or more by civilian personnel in the military departments without giving ninety days advance notice to the appropriation committees so that objections can be registered.

When the house passed the bill several weeks ago, it provided that the department had to give ninety days notice to the committees to dispose of any commercial type activity or service. The senate appropriations committee softened the matter somewhat by limiting its applications to those activities which have been performed for twenty-five years or more. The conference committee struck out the twenty-five years and made it three years.

There was no immediate reaction from the navy on the effect the restriction will have on its plans to end all paint manufacturing operations by August 1.

Antitrust-Strengthening Bills Await Signature of President

Two bills, H. R. 3659 and H. R. 4954, to increase the penalties for Sherman act violations and to give the government the right to sue for Clayton act violations were on the President's desk for signature last week.

Congressional action was completed on the measures when the senate passed them unanimously June 24 without an amendment. The increase in the Sherman act penalties (H. R. 3659) is from $5,000 to $50,000 for each count in the indictment. The other bill permits the government to sue for actual damages, whereas private litigants may sue for treble damages, and establishes a four-year statute of limitations on antitrust damage suits.

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Cyanamid Shifts Marketing, Product Development Setup

The market research and new product development departments of American Cyanamid Company, New York, have been consolidated, with the combined organization reporting to Borden R. Putnam, jr., manager of market development, the company announced last week. At the same time, it was reported that Dr. Samuel D. Koonce was named manager of the market research department and Dr. James G. Affleck became manager of the new product development department.

Under the realigned setup, the new product development department will be responsible for finding markets for new products of the company's research. The evaluation of the market possibilities for Cyanamid, both in established chemical products and in new sales areas, will be the function of the market research department.

Oil Lease Sale of Louisiana Protested by Federal Gov't

The Department of the Interior last week formally protested the proposed sale by Louisiana of off-shore oil and gas leases of submerged lands previously advertised for sale by the federal government. The Louisiana sale includes lands located between the three-mile limit and the three-league limit, which the state claims to be within its boundary. Both sales have been set for July 12.

In a letter to the State Mineral Board of Louisiana, the department said that it will recommend that "appropriate action be taken if it appears that operations are being conducted upon any portion of the outer continental shelf under the purported authority of any lease issued as a result of your advertised sale."

Senate Sanctions Texas City Disaster Claims Against Gov't

The senate last week voted to permit the filing of suits for damages against the United States resulting from the Texas City, Tex., disaster of 1947 when two cargoes of government-owned ammonium nitrate fertilizer being loaded for shipment to France exploded killing 570 persons and injuring 3,500 others. The bill, S. 1077, was sent to the house for concurrent approval.

Under terms of the legislation, exclusive and special jurisdiction is conferred upon the United States District Court for the southern district of Texas to render judgment for damages suffered for property loss, death and personal injuries resulting from the explosion and fire. Appeals from the judgment of the district court may not be made with respect to the liability of the government, but only as to the extent of damages.

Upon receipt of a final judgment, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make payment out of the general funds of the treasury. The bill directs the district court to set up special rules of procedure for handling the suits within sixty days and claimants must file their suits for damages within six months.

Interhandel Dismissal Upheld

The Circuit Court of Appeals last week conditionally upheld a dismissal by a lower court of a Swiss holding company's suit to regain ownership of General Aniline & Film Corporation. In a unanimous opinion, three Appeals Court judges who considered the case ruled that Federal District Court Judge Bolitha J. Laws had not "acted unjustly" in dismissing the petition of Interhandel on the grounds that the company had been unable to produce all the papers of a banking affiliate.

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Price Index Moves Ahead

The overall OPD price index moved up 0.03 point last week to stand at 106.76.

Strikes and strike threats pervaded the atmosphere in the heavy chemical market. The Florida phosphate strike continued at mines and plants, affecting production at all but three major production facilities. A sudden strike at a plant of an alkali producer stopped production of chloride, soda ash, caustic soda, and a number of other chemicals in one locality. Copper remained tight on the domestic market. Nickel and selenium stocks were critically short. Silver advanced sharply during the week, after falling off from thirty-five year highs set earlier.

Sales of new crop cottonseed oil at lower prices weakened other edible grades and quotations were off fractionally. Crude coconut oil was steadier, with copra. Tallow and greases remained firm and lower bids were turned down. Linseed oil was easier and prompt and forward deliveries were reduced slightly. Other drying oils, however, were stronger. Oiticica was raised fractionally and offers were closely held. No. 1 Brazilian castor oil was scarce and shipments were lifted sharply. Tung was stronger, reflecting sales of government owned oil at a fractional advance. Export interest in crude menhaden was more active and exporters raised bids to within 1/8 cent of asking prices. Menhaden fishing was reported good in the gulf and poor on the Atlantic coast. Refined fish oil was quiet but steady.

The coaltar market reported advances for m-dinitrobenzene, 85-degree and 89-degree, as well as for Koch acid. Current demand was said to be fairly good, and productive capacity was limited to present orders. Producers were reported unable to process tar acids fast enough.

A number of quarterly adjustments showed up in the agricultural chemicals section. A producer decreased prices for Canadian ammonium nitrate. High and low gamma BHC prices were increased by a number of manufacturers in anticipation of a good season.

The drugs, fine chemicals, and botanicals group remained quiet, reflecting the seasonal lull in trading. Drug manufacturers were not expected to start buying for fall needs until later in the summer. Aspirin was moving at a seasonally slow pace, while bismuth salts were about the same. Saccharin sales were fair. Competition with lower priced imported material in addition to a step-up in the usage of other non-caloric sweetening agents, have resulted in some decline in consumption. Natural menthol was quiet with prices holding steady. Brazilian menthol was moving slowly with buying on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part.

Spearmint oil declined, while other essential oils were steady. The lavandin flower crop was not injured by the drought which prevailed at sea level in the south of France, since it grows at higher levels where moisture was adequate for a good yield.

Prices Advanced

Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, 0.5c. per gamma unit (61).
low gamma, 0.15c. per gamma unit (61).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (61).
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb. (52).
Cardamom seed, green, Ceylon, 10c. per lb. (52).
Copra, $5 per ton (58).
Coriander seed, Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb. (52).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (58).
Di-o-Tolyguanidine, 3c. per lb. (40).
Egg albumin flake, 5c. to 6c. per lb. (39).
Yolk, 4c. per lb.
Fishmeal, 50c. per lb. (61).
Fishscrap, 50c. per lb. (61).
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (52).
Grease, choice, white, ¼c. per lb. (58).
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, 2c. per lb. (40).
Mercaptobenzylthiazole disulfide, 2c. per lb. (40).
Naphthalene, 78°C. crude, ¾c. per lb. (40).
indust. refd., all grades, 1c. per lb.
Oil, castor No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb. (58).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (58).
Tung, ¾c. per lb. (58).
Paraformaldehyde flake, ¼c. per lb. (37).
Perchloroethylene, ¼c. per lb. (37).
Pimento, Jamaica, 3c. per lb. (52).
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, 1c. per lb. (52).
Silver cyanide, 5½c. per oz. (45).
Sodium hydrosulfite, 2c. per lb. (39).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (58).
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (31).
Wax, Japan, 3½c. per lb. (58).

Prices Reduced

Ammonium nitrate, Canadian, $4.50 per ton (61).
Dillseed, ½c. per lb. (52).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (58).
Mercury, $3 per flask (31).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb. (52).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (58).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c. per lb. (58).
refd., ¾c. per lb.
Linseed, 1/5c. per lb. (58).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (58).
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (58).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Spearmint, 10c. per lb. (52).
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (58).
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (52).
Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 1½c. per lb.
Silver, ¾c. per lb. (31).
Thiourea, 4c. per lb. (37).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 1, 1955	June 24, 1955	July 2, 1954
106.76	106.73	106.49

Drug Law Codification Routed to House Floor

The house judiciary committee has given its approval to the proposed new revision and codification of the laws affecting food, drugs and cosmetics (H. R. 6991) and has reported the measure to the house for passage. The bill is expected to come up on the house floor shortly. In reporting the bill the committee stated that its purpose is to "revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the United States Code."

"Revision, as distinguished from codification," the committee explained, "means the substitution of plain language for awkward terms, reconciliation of conflicting laws, omission of superseded sections, and consolidation of similar provisions. The primary purpose of this revision is not to change substantive law, but to put that in a form which will be more useful and understandable."

Same as Three Previous Bills

The committee pointed out that the bill is substantially the same in form as that considered in the three previous congresses. It was recalled that President Eisenhower vetoed the bill last year because of several fundamental revisions it would have made in the enforcement sections of the law. These objectionable amendments, it was added, are not included in the present bill "for the reason that it is not the purpose of this revision to change existing law."

The bill divides title 21 of the code into three parts as follows—Part 1, food, drugs and cosmetics generally; part 2, animals, poultry, and meats, and part 3, narcotics.

The federal food, drug, and cosmetic act of 1938 constitutes most of chapter

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Nopco Plans Million Dollar Plastics Expansion Program

Anticipating a 25,000 percent increase in the demand for urethane and vinyl foamed plastics in the next five years, Ralph Wechsler, president of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., last week revealed that the board of directors has established a plastics division and has "given authority for a million dollar expansion program of its facilities and organization."

The anticipated phenomenal increase in demand for foams, the company said, is based on a market analysis it made during the period Nopco helped develop rigid urethanes for military and commercial use. Currently, it was pointed out, there are about 400,000 pounds of urethane foams produced largely for development purposes. These new foams, it was added, are expected to pass the 100,000,000 pound mark within four years and will not only replace present materials, but will pioneer new products and markets.

Plans call for completion of two plants this year with production capacity of 2,000,000 pounds of both urethane and vinyl foams. One installation will be in New Jersey, while the other will be in Los Angeles. Nopco is also planning on a third to be completed next year, in another location.

The New Jersey plant will include the research laboratory, the engineering and applications division as well as the production of vinyl and urethane foams.

Polyvinyl Alcohols Facility Readied by Borden Company

Borden Company, New York, has announced completion of a new building and installation of equipment at its monomer department's Leominster, Mass., plant. The new facilities triple the company's output of all grades of "Lemol" polyvinyl alcohols.

The company is placing particular emphasis on the production of "Lemol 75-98," a high-viscosity polyvinyl alcohol. Also in full production are "Lemol 5-88," "Lemol 22-88," and "Lemol 42-88," all partially hydrolyzed grades of the alcohol being used by polymerizers of polyvinyl acetate emulsions.

Solvay Raising Ammonium Bicarbonate Plant Capacity

Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, is now enlarging the capacity of its new ammonium bicarbonate plant at Syracuse, N. Y. When constructed in 1952 the new facility provided room for future increases in capacity. Therefore, no additions to the building are required. The new equipment, which will increase the capacity of the Syracuse operation by over 25 percent, is expected to be in operation before the end of the year.

Solvay Process President

Carlton Bates has been appointed president of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Mr. Bates has been executive vice-president of Solvay Process since 1952. He succeeds A. B. Chadwick, who is retiring after forty-four years of service.

Foster Makes It Official; Will Leave MCA July 31

William C. Foster has formally submitted his resignation as president and director of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, effective July 31. Mr. Foster, who became the association's first full-time president two years ago after serving as deputy Secretary of Defense and in other government posts for about twelve years, had announced his intention of resigning at MCA's annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last month (OPD, 6/13/55).

Mr. Foster's resignation was in the form of a letter to John R. Hoover, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and newly-elected chairman of the MCA board of directors. The outgoing MCA president was no more revealing about his reasons for resigning than he had been three weeks ago, nor did he indicate his future plans.

However, he recommended that association activities in two directions be "developed energetically." He said that MCA-sponsored Chemical Progress Week "can, if well thought out and vigorously backed, contribute much in public understanding and support of our industry." He also urged as "essential" continued cooperation of the chemical industry with schools and teachers in an effort to solve "the problem of the shrinking crop of new scientists and engineers."

Acheson Doubling Output

Acheson Dispersed Pigments (Texas) Company plant at Orange, Tex., is doubling production capacity due to increased demand by the plastics industry in that area for pigment dispersions. New equipment will be installed by the end of August.

Wyandotte Names Scott Sales Head of Michigan Alkali Unit

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has named S. B. Scott director of sales for its Michigan Alkali Division. The company has also chosen Paul M. Bigley to be product manager for alkalies, chlorine and carbon dioxide for the division.

In his new post, Mr. Scott will be directly responsible for all sales and sales activities of the Michigan Alkali Division. Through the general product managers he will be responsible for sales aids in the form of promotional plans and programs to supplement and facilitate direct selling efforts. He will collaborate with other divisions of the company on all matters pertaining to the sales of Wyandotte products.

S. B. Scott

Mr. Scott is a veteran member of the Wyandotte sales organization. He joined the company's New York office in 1942 and was appointed manager of that

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Consolidated Chemical Shifts Southern Division Executives

Consolidated Chemical Industries, New York, has named Hubert C. Snowden general superintendent of its southern division to replace J. C. Crowder, who has been assigned to San Francisco as vice-president and general manager in charge of west coast and east coast glue operations. Changes announced at the same time include appointment of O. D. Massey as plant manager of the Houston, Tex., plant to replace Mr. Snowden and J. A. D. Todd to replace Mr. Massey as plant manager of the Fort Worth, Tex., plant.

Mr. Snowden joined Consolidated as a chemist in 1929 and since then has served as chief chemist at the Houston plant, assistant plant superintendent of the Houston sulfuric acid plant, and plant manager of the Houston plant. Mr. Massey has been with the company since 1939, and has held positions at the Houston and Fort Worth plants. Mr. Todd joined Consolidated in 1940.

US Water Pollution Role Seen Monetary

While declaring that the primary responsibility for preventing water pollution rests with the states, the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations stated last week that there is justification for increased participation by the national government in the handling of the problem because of its growing magnitude.

The commission proposed, however, that federal participtipn be limited to providing technical and financial assistance to state control agencies and to possible financial assistance to cooperative programs for construction of abatement facilities. The recommendations contained in the commission's report on this phase of the problem of overlapping state and federal functions generally were:—

Improvement of State Laws Urged

"The commission recommends that states vigorously enforce existing water pollution abatement laws and that they expand and improve their legislation in this field. The commission also recommends that, as a stimulus to further action, the national government provide technical and financial assistance to state and interstate pollution control agencies. The commission further recommends that study be given to the desirability of financial assistance, for a limited time, to cooperative programs for the construction of pollution abatement facilities.

"Finally, the commission recommends that both national and state governments take steps to ensure that their own agencies and installations do not contribute to further stream pollution."

The commission said that it was encouraged by the progress made by some states toward abating water pollution, and by the cooperation many industrial concerns have shown in developing methods of waste disposal that avoid pollution.

"However," it added, "the commission is aware of the urgent need for greater attention at all levels of government to stream pollution as one of the nation's most serious public health problems. While recognizing the primary responsibilities of the states in preventing and controlling water pollution, the commission believes that the magnitude of the problem, the involvement of navigable streams under federal jurisdiction, and the frequency of situations where waste disposal in one state pollutes streams in another state, justify increased partici-

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Chesebrough, Pond's Form One Firm; Straka Heads It

A merger of Chesebrough Manufacturing Company and Pond's Extract Company, both of New York, was approved by stockholders last week and Jerome A. Straka was named president and chief executive officer of the merged company, which will be known as Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc. Arthur B. Richardson is chairman of the merged firm.

In addition to Mr. Richardson and Mr. Straka, who were chairman and president, respectively, of Chesebrough, Clifford M. Baker, Pond's former board chairman, was named vice-chairman of the board and Lloyd V. Young, who had been president of Pond's, was elected senior vice-president of Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. Mr. Young will also be president of the subsidiary company handling the firm's foreign operations.

Among the advantages of the merger as cited by company officials was the fact that Chesebrough and Pond's products are completely non-competitive and yet are sold through much the same distribution channels. The merger provides a diversification of product appeal and opportunities for economies at the same time. It is also felt that the combined volume of the new company will result in greater efficiency in advertising and a lower ratio of general expenses to sales.

Hooker and Niagara Alkali Negotiating for Merger Deal

The officers of Hooker Electrochemical Company and of Niagara Alkali Company, both of Niagara Falls, N. Y., revealed last week that they are negotiating for a merger of Niagara Alkali into Hooker Electrochemical by the issuance of one and six-tenths of a share of Hooker common stock for each of the outstanding 600,000 shares of Niagara. Should the current negotiations result in an agreement approved by the board of directors of both companies, it is anticipated that the proposal will be submitted to the stockholders of both companies at special meetings to be held this fall.

Toners, Lakes Output Lower in 1954; Plasticizers, Flavors Increase Slightly

There was a decline in the total output of toners, extended toners and lakes last year, while slight gains were noted in 1954 production of both plasticizers and flavor and perfume materials, the Tariff Commission reported last week.

Toners production in 1954 was 39,800,000 pounds, a decrease of 9.8 percent from the 44,100,000 pounds reported for 1953. Plasticizers output last year amounted to 301,000,000 pounds, compared with 293,000,000 pounds in 1953. Total output of flavor and perfume materials in 1954 was 35,000,000 pounds, an increase of 3 percent compared with the 34,000,000 pounds reported a year earlier.

Sales Figures for 1954

Sales of toners, extended toners and lakes last year amounted to 34,700,000 pounds, valued at $53,500,000, compared with 36,700,000 pounds, valued at $56,000,000, in 1953, a decrease of 5.4 percent in quantity and 4.5 percent in value. Plasticizer sales last year totaled 247,000,000 pounds, valued at $82,000,000, compared with 235,000,000 pounds, valued at $83,000,000, in the previous year. Flavor sales in 1954 came to 31,000,000, valued at $47,000,000, about the same as in 1953.

Production of full-strength toners in 1954 totaled 26,800,000 pounds, or 1.5 percent less than the 27,200,000 pounds reported for 1953. Sales, however, increased; they totaled 22,900,000 pounds, valued at $42,800,000, in 1954, compared with sales of 22,100,000 pounds, valued at $41,100,000, in the previous year, or an increase of 3.6 percent in quantity and 4.1 percent in value.

Red Toners Loom Large

Nearly 60 percent of the output of full-strength toners consisted of red toners (15,500,000 pounds). Individual toners produced in the largest quantities were lithol red R, 5,100,000 pounds; toluidine red, 2,600,000 pounds; phthalocyanine blue B, and benzidine yellow, 1,900,000 pounds each; permanent red 2B, 1,700,000 pounds; alkali blue and red lake C, 1,200,000 pounds each; and para red, light, 1,000,000 pounds.

Total production in 1954 of extended toners and lakes (laked colors) amounted to 13,000,000 pounds, of which 7,800,000 pounds were extended toners and 5,200,000 pounds were lakes. Total production of extended toners and lakes in 1953 amounted to 16,800,000 pounds.

Total sales of extended toners and lakes in 1954 were 11,800,000 pounds, valued at $10,800,000, of which 7,400,000 pounds,

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with the iron in a ton of
Westvaco Light Soda Ash
Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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WESTVACO Light Ash averages only 8 ppm Fe_2O_3 . . . less than a fifth of an ounce of iron to the ton . . . less than the weight of four carpet tacks! So there is never a possibility of iron discoloration in solutions or mixes or in finished products, when you use Westvaco Light Soda Ash.

Low iron is only one attribute of WESTVACO Soda Ash. Others are low salt, low calcium, complete freedom from ammonia, low "dust". Additionally, it is free-flowing, non-caking, has a very rapid dissolution rate. Altogether, it's an exceptional product made by a patented process from an exceptional natural raw material in the industry's newest new-from-the-ground-up soda ash plant.

If you use Soda Ash anywhere from the Mississippi Valley to the Panhandle to the Pacific, you should be using WESTVACO Soda Ash. If we aren't already supplying a goodly share of your requirements, we'd like to ship you a sample order and quote on your needs. May we?

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 26-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, August 23.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Soybean Processors Association, American Soybean Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Society of the Chemical Industry, annual meeting, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, July 11-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association monthly luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

Casein Importers' Ass'n Established in New York

The Casein Importers' Association has been organized with headquarters at 2 Lexington avenue in New York. R. R. John has been elected president, while F. A. Close is vice-president of the organization. Treasurer is W. Lang and secretary is R. C. Schlotterer. The association has two categories of membership, active and associate. Further details on the new group may be obtained from Mr. Schlotterer at 2 Lexington avenue.

Drug Law Parley August 23

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association's division on food, drug and cosmetic law will meet August 23 in Price Hall at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia. The all-day parley is part of the 1955 American Bar Association convention during the week of August 22.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: May

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of May. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Production (Pounds)	Consumption (Pounds)	Stocks May 31 (Pounds)
Babassu oil, crude	[1]	[1]	6,146,000
refined	[1]	[1]	144,000
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	4,933,000	11,022,000	[2]37,592,000
Coconut oil, crude	36,056,000	46,344,000	[2]73,119,000
refined	29,282,000	29,755,000	9,554,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	[2]	N.A.	783,000
Corn oil, crude	22,815,000	24,000,000	12,616,000
refined	22,345,000	20,319,000	5,202,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	101,987,000	112,824,000	96,409,000
refined	105,709,000	135,366,000	[2]527,013,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil[3]	382,000	[1]	[1]
Menhaden oil[3]	8,625,000	4,940,000	24,368,000
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[3]	15,000	[1]	[1]
Fishliver oil, not specified	[1]	[1]	[1]
Lard, rendered and refined	[4]181,000,000	[5]37,181,000	144,149,000
Linseed oil, raw	40,707,000	43,619,000	139,750,000
refined	17,486,000	22,139,000	31,552,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified[3]	[1]	6,498,000	[6]18,797,000
Oiticica oil	[1]	678,000	4,021,000
Olive oil, edible	[1]	120,000	8,497,000
inedible	[1]	14,000	47,000
sulfur foots	[1]	[1]	2,496,000
Palm oil, crude	[1]	4,999,000	[4]18,163,000
refined	1,595,000	2,289,000	830,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	[1]	4,485,000	7,336,000
refined	3,635,000	2,493,000	2,944,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	1,458,000	4,857,000	8,429,000
refined	4,504,000	3,570,000	8,994,000
Perilla oil	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	471,000	2,294,000
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	[1]	721,000
Soybean oil, crude	229,163,000	235,637,000	94,695,000
refined	217,411,000	211,230,000	64,702,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	22,451,000	[8]15,394,000	15,893,000
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool)	[1]	[1]	[1]
All establishments	203,501,000	138,140,000	241,165,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	78,230,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	17,863,000	17,549,000	9,294,000
Tung oil	[1]	4,164,000	49,366,000
Other vegetable oil, not specified, crude	5,540,000	3,119,000	20,004,000
refined	440,000	1,770,000	2,685,000
Vegetable foods (100% basis)	18,412,000	13,874,000	48,394,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Production (Tons)	Shipments and transfer (Tons)	Stocks May 31 (Tons)
Cottonseed cake and meal	139,630	145,783	236,945
hulls	63,698	65,976	53,761
linters[9] (running bales)	[1]	[1]	[1]
First cut	19,637	35,264	77,631
Second cut	60,685	97,200	141,714
Mill run	7,158	10,053	[10]1,295
Total	87,480	142,527	220,640
hull fiber	150	201	391
motes and grabbots	773	1,034	3,572
Soybean cake and meal	479,982	492,609	100,753
Flour	9,915	9,928	2,750
Other cake and meal—	[1]	[1]	[1]
Castor bean	2,807	2,875	1,078
Copra	9,876	8,430	4,936
Corn germ	12,643	12,644	567
Flaxseed	36,988	33,304	25,934
Olive	[10]	154	[10]
Peanut[11]	1,421	1,725	2,366
Tung nut	[10]	[10]	[10]
Other	5,326	5,259	3,224

Secondary Products

	Production (Pounds)	Consumption (Pounds)	Stocks May 31 (Pounds)
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated[12]	2,434,000	N.A.	2,301,000
Deodorized oil[12]	36,626,000	13,248,000	9,891,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel; and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic	4,596,000	N.A.	5,432,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,518,000	N.A.	1,076,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	5,486,000	N.A.	1,649,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	8,281,000	N.A.	8,782,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,460,000	N.A.	5,813,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	8,511,000	N.A.	6,372,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	8,355,000	N.A.	14,545,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	8,444,000	N.A.	8,425,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[13]	18,917,000	22,449,000	11,981,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[13]	20,461,000	15,848,000	27,061,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[12]	5,765,000	N.A.	4,700,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	1,853,000	1,248,000	858,000
Inedible	4,213,000	4,220,000	3,654,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	49,213,000	50,040,000	19,447,000
Soybean	97,761,000	95,407,000	34,003,000
Other	8,126,000	4,882,000	3,497,000
Inedible	783,000	1,382,000	1,870,000
Margarine[14]	[14]112,569,000	N.A.	23,484,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	7,778,000	2,631,000	4,383,000
Shortening[14]	182,210,000	N.A.	145,034,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[12]	1,713,000	N.A.	1,207,000
vegetable oil, winter	15,522,000	14,259,000	20,023,000
Tall oil crude	50,550,000	34,518,000	46,036,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	11,639,000	8,234,000	12,070,000
Winterized oil	67,203,000	41,690,000	38,111,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Receipts (Tons)	Crushings (Tons)	Stocks May 31 (Tons)
Castor beans	4,419	5,300	5,544
Copra	30,568	28,011	19,231
Corn germ	25,460	25,503	1,363
Cottonseed	12,756	284,731	433,125
Flaxseed	38,238	56,399	23,163
Olives	[10]	[10]	[10]
Peanut[15]	797	2,244	2,320
Soybeans	548,989	630,351	305,993
Tung nuts	[1]	[1]	[1]
Other	7,963	8,318	627

N.A.—Not available.

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 122,000,000 pounds in May.

[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[6] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[7] Includes 325,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable April 30, 1955, figure of 335,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" and quantities assigned to refiners but not yet delivered to CCC. As of May 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 22,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census bureau.

[8] Average gross bale weight in pounds for May production:—Total, 610.8; first cut, 598.4; second cut, 616.0, and mill run, 601.6.

[9] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[10] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[12] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[13] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[14] The total for May, 1955, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units 104,821,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips 1,543,000, and bulk other 6,201,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[15] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

ASTM Selects Fellows As Its New President

The American Society for Testing Materials, at its fifty-eighth annual meeting in Atlantic City, N.J., last week, elected Claire H. Fellows, engineering and research director of Detroit Edison Company, as its new president.

Mr. Fellows was elected in a mail ballot, to succeed N. L. Mochel, of Westinghouse Electric Corporation. R. T. Knopf, of Belding Hemingway Company, New York, was elected vice-president. Named to the board or diretcors were F. L. Laque, A. Allen Bates, Richard C. Alden, John C. Moore and E. F. Lundeen.

The Richard L. Templin award went to M. Scott Hunter and William G. Fricke, jr., assistant chief of the metallography division and research metallurgist, respectiveiy, of the aluminum research laboratories of Aluminum Company of America, at New Kensington, Pa., for their paper, "The Metallographic Aspects of Fatigue Behavior."

Thompson Award to Mielenz

Richard C. Mielenz, head of the petrographic laboratory of the Bureau of Reclamation at Denver, Col., received the Sanford E. Thompson award for his paper, "Petrographic Examination of Concrete Aggregates." This was the third time Dr. Mielenz won the award. Previously he had won it jointly with L. P. Witte and O. J. Glantz.

The C. A. Hogentogler award went to Harold G. Mason and John A. Bishop, of the Naval Civil Engineering and Evaluation Laboratory, Port Nueneme, Calif., and Philip P. Brown and L. A. Palmer, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Department of the Navy, for their paper "Piles Subjected to Lateral Thrust." Mr. Mason and Mr. Bishop received the award for part I of the paper on "Measurement of Earth Pressure and Deflection Along the Embedded Portion of a forty-foot Steel

—Continued on page 42

DuPont Man to Receive Textile Award This Year

Dr. Miles A. Dahlen, adviser on dyes, intermediates, and related chemicals in the technical division of the organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is the winner of the 1955 Olney medal, highest award of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, presented for "outstanding achievement in the field of textile chemistry."

Dr. Dahlen is the twelfth winner of the Olney medal, which is endowed by Howes Publishing Company and awarded by the AATCC each year at its annual convention in memory of Dr. Louis A. Olney, founder of the association. Presentation will be made this year at the AATCC convention in Atlantic City, N. J., September 22 through 25.

[illegible] has been active on national and sectional levels in AATCC for many years. A member of the Philadelphia section, he is presently on the executive committee on research, the technical committee on research, and the Perkin centennial committee, which is making plans for next year's commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of synthetic dyestuffs.

Oak Ridge Institute Plans Conference on Rare Earths

The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies will sponsor a conference on "Rare Earths in Biochemical and Medical Research" at Oak Ridge, Tenn., October 28 through 29.

The conference will emphasize chemical, pharmacological, and biochemical problems of the lanthanons and of yttrium, and their possible applications. The program is to be largely by arrangement, but contributed papers will be included where time permits. Titles and abstracts should reach G. C. Kyker, Medical Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, P. O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tenn., before August 15.

Soybean Ass'n, Processors Again Slated to Meet Jointly

The American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association will hold joint annual meetings again this year—from August 29 to 31 at the Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. National Soybean Processors Association will hold its annual convention on the twenty-ninth, while the American Soybean Association's thirty-fifth annual parley will take place August 30 and 31. The two organizations held their first joint meetings last year in Memphis, Tenn.

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CARBON DISULFIDE, TECHNICAL

Boiling Range	0.5° C.*
Specific Gravity at 15°/15° C.	1.270–1.275
Residue after Evaporation	0.001% Max.
Foreign Sulfides & Dissolved Sulfur	Passes Test**
Sulfite and Sulfate (as SO_2)	Passes Test**

*Boiling Point of Pure CS_2 at 760 mm. = 46.3° C.
**A.C.S. test for the absence of these impurities in reagent carbon disulfide.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 1 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .84
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490-
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 58 - 60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila. Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls. frt equald lb 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.23 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97% frt. equald. dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms. works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. 0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms. c.l. works frt. equald lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 28¼- .29¼

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms. c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼

Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. 28 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25¼- .27¾
tanks lb. .22¾- .23¾
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —
less than ton lots lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt, equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., trieresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 193° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .69
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —

Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns, kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys. c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots. lb. .25 - .33
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E to .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l. works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1 2c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. 75 - 95
dilute, NF, 2 cs. 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bols., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .383 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1895- —
w.w., dms lb. .2195- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .70 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-3-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				w. w.	west
				W.	warehouse
				whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP. (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms ..... lb. .17½- .19½
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks ..... lb. .1800- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms ..... lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. ..... lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls ..... lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks ..... lb. .15¾- —
s.d., dms ..... lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs ..... lb. .14¼- .16¼
single pressed, bgs ..... lb. .13¾- .15¾
triple pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- .18½
Succinic purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ..... ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ..... ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ..... ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works .... ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works. ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ..... ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ..... ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms ..... lb. .14¼- .16¼
hydrogenated, bgs ..... lb. .13¼- .15¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms ..... lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms ..... lb. .46 - —
small, dms. ..... lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs ..... lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l ..... lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under '2' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works .... lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls ..... lb. 1.69 - 1.72
powd., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.73 - 1.75
tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms ..... lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, tin, cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .63
smaller lots ..... lb. .59 - .63
Cinnamic, bots ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, purif, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol). lb. .23 - —
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

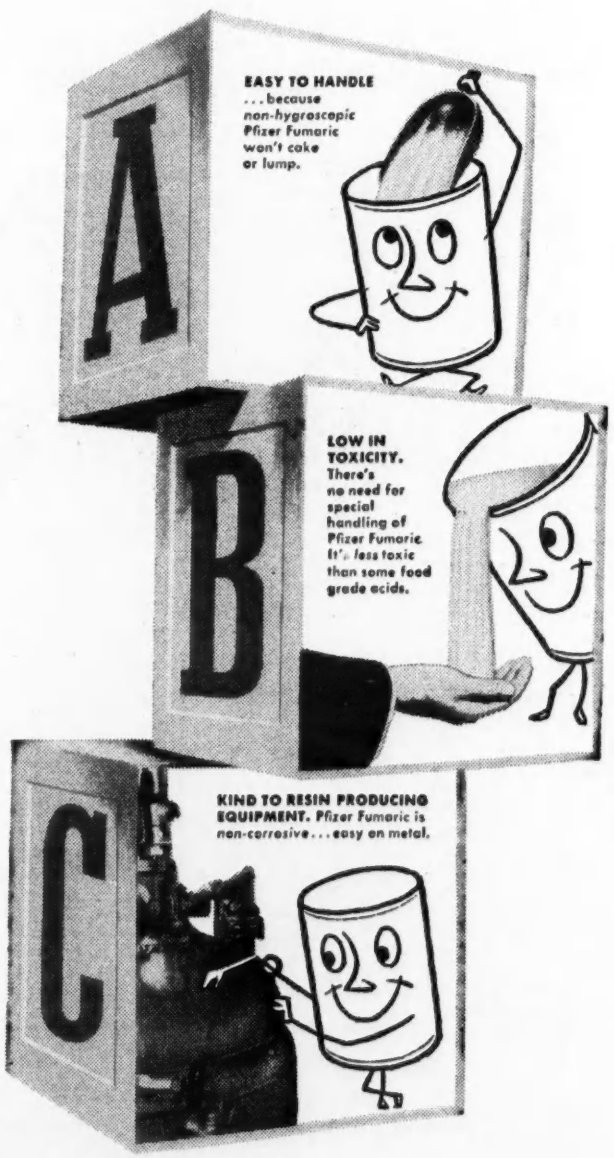
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .41 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —


A
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EASY TO HANDLE ...because non-hygroscopic Pfizer Fumaric won't cake or lump.
LOW IN TOXICITY. There's no need for special handling of Pfizer Fumaric. It's less toxic than some food grade acids.
KIND TO RESIN PRODUCING EQUIPMENT. Pfizer Fumaric is non-corrosive...easy on metal.

it's easy as **ABC** to use

PFIZER FUMARIC ACID

for alkyd resins, rosin adducts, polyesters

The simplicity of using Pfizer Fumaric Acid is only one of its many advantages. It offers shorter drying time for alkyd resins, increased viscosity for rosin adducts. In purified form, it's an ideal acidulant for foods and pharmaceuticals. Write for Technical Bulletin 46 for complete information.

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Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis gal.21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dlvd gal. .48 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld. lb. 28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0265- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .215 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63½- —
standard, 200-lb. dms. lb. .43 - —

Aluminum, powder, lining, extra, fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, 250-lb. dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

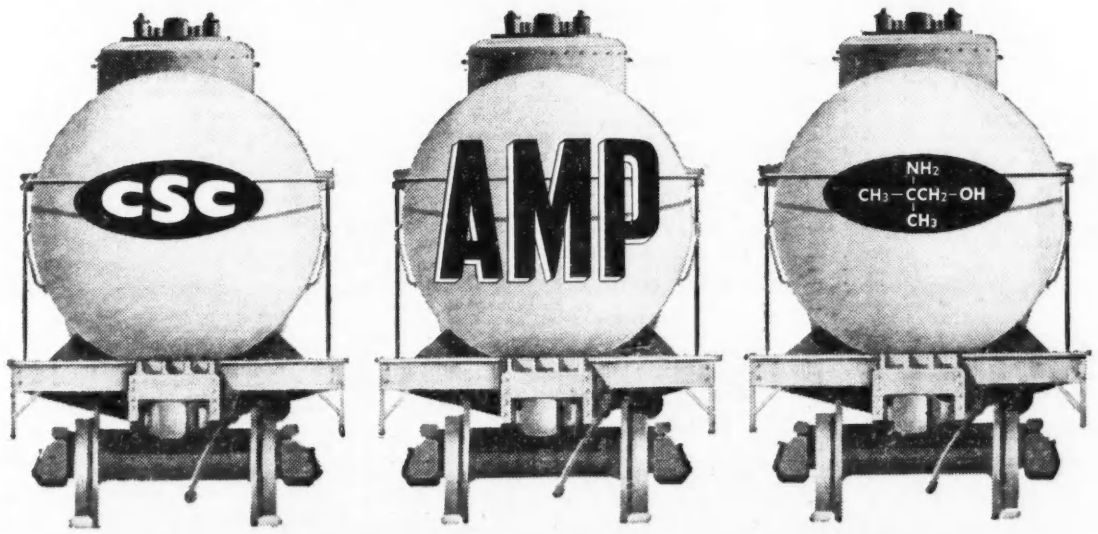
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 -90.50
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. .3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis .on.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .33 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton.390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton.395.50 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
imp., dms. l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .30 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $2 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.305.50 - —

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

MORE AND MORE, INDUSTRY CALLS FOR



2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

as a highly effective emulsifier and chemical intermediate

AMP — another of the versatile CSC Nitroparaffin derivatives, is considerably more efficient than many commonly used emulsifying agents. Less AMP is required to give equal emulsion performance.

AMP oleate is a powerful emulsifying agent for water-wax emulsions. Its effectiveness in lower concentrations than are required for comparable results with other widely used amine soaps makes AMP oleate an economical and desirable emulsifying agent. At relatively low concentrations of AMP oleate, the water-wax emulsions are stable and unchanged after repeated freeze-thaw cycles and heat stability tests. High gloss and excellent leveling are characteristic properties of AMP oleate floor wax emulsions when proper concentrations of AMP and oleic acid are used.

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for use in such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes and emulsion-type paints. AMP's moderately high boiling point minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions — without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

AS A CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide. AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	
Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, °C	165760mm
Melting Point, °C	30-31
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	Completely Miscible

SPECIFICATIONS	
Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C-177°C
Below 161°C max.	10%
Below 168°C max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

OTHER AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol) $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)NH_2CH_2OH$

TRIS AMINO (Tris[hydroxymethyl] aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

Write for samples and Technical Data Sheet No. 18.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Ammonium Perchlorate—Calcium Nitrate

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - 75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .46½- .47½
Phosphate coml. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0365- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech. bgs c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0305- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 - 47.00
June-July shipt ton.39.00 - 44.00
Aug.-Sept. shipt ton.40.00 - 45.00
Oct.-Nov. shipt ton.41.00 - 46.00
syn. bgs. c.l., western, works ton 44.00 - —
bulk works ton 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l. works, 100% basis ton.[illegible].00 - —
tanks frt alld. 100% basis ton 180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - 26
Thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. chys., 100% basis, lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, 6lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb 23.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg. dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite USP bots lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns. dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots. dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .29
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .28½- .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .28½- .31½
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½- .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbl lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.00 - 83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.536.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots $3 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300° 390° F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium USP dms lb 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs. frt equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst. bgs ton.180.00 - 190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald, ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 265.00 - —
Peroxide dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l. frt. and lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, chys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, U.S.P. t.f.c. cns. dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.23 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns. c.l. works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. dlvd or whse, lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk c.l. works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l. works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs. c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 - 165.00
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.67.50 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, ctns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
sec-Acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - 18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - 33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 - 48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 - 50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - 50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 - 65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 - 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, ton.34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.95 - —
2,500-5,000-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
1,000-2,500-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms, lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 - 24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm. 28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .80 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ga., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —

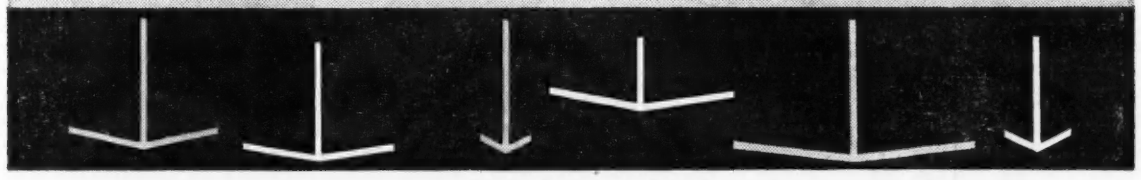
Calcium d-pantothenate, jars, 100-fram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 90.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 100.30 -100.80
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .57 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17¾ - .13
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd, metropolitan area. ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - .13¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10¼
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10¼ - .11
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .11¾ - .12¼
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¼ - .12¾
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08½ - .09
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - .09½
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.95 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.10 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 - —
b-Carotene, tech., pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 3.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ● shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., duty paid, c.l. lb. .23½ - .24
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25 - .25½
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15 - .15½
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½ - .17
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16 - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f ton. 110.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. No stocks.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt lb. .37 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .543 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .583 - .593
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .543 - .553

Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32⅛
smaller lots works lb. .27 50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton. 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 72.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
t.c.l., works South ton. 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works South ton. 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1102 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —

o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4% dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75% dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90% 100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —

There have to be reasons why a company is the leader



Oronite is the leading producer

of detergent raw materials

To hold the position, year after year, as the world's largest producer of detergent raw materials, Oronite must maintain the highest standards of product quality and service. Beyond this, Oronite conducts a continuous research program on detergents that is second to none. Add together product quality, service, continuous research and competitive pricing and you have the reasons why Oronite is the world leader.

Have you investigated Oronite as a detergent raw material source?

Why not talk over your needs with an Oronite detergent specialist. Whatever your requirements — liquid, paste or dry — Oronite has a product worth your checking on. Write or phone the Oronite office nearest you for technical bulletins or request a personal call.

Oronite Surfactants

Detergent Alkane (Basic Raw Material)
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-40 SF
Detergent D-40 FG
Detergent D-60
Purified Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate "L"
Sodium Sulfonate No. 5
Wetting Agent
Wetting Agent "S"
Dispersant NI-W
Dispersant NI-O

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York
714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

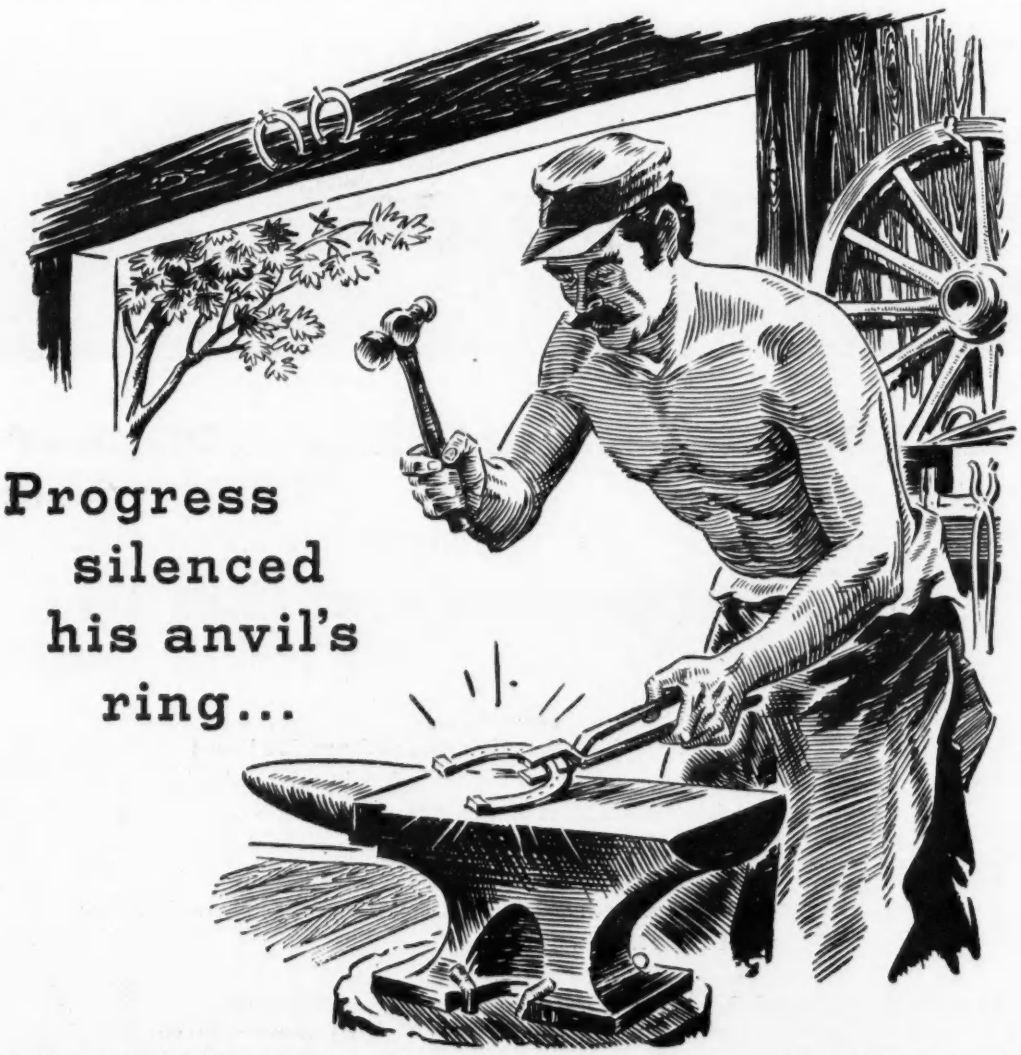
ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Chloropicrin-Cyclohexanone

Chloropicrin, coml., bots..... lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs. frt alld ..... lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis..... lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 1.23 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb 1.00 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, afloat lb. .56 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .76 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots. oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l. Georgia works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60 00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .46 - —
Zanzibar, bls lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co. kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .61 - .66
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs. lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .30 - .31½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - .29½
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .707 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .717 - —
smaller lots lb. .737 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47½- .49½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .53½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .51½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1915- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 -13.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 19.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 20.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 26.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.25 -28.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 170.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 165.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., afloat lb. .11 - .12
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .06½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 60.00 -61.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .158 - —
l.c.l. lb. .161 - —
tanks lb. .14½- —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —



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Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

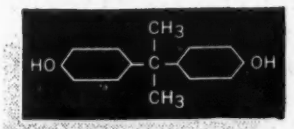
2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
i.c.l., same basas lb. .46½- .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
i.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deerstongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
i.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
i.c.l. lb. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
i.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
i.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
i.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .63½- .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½- .31½
i.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼- .59
i.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .26½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
i.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
i.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .17¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Borihorate, dms., i.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .46½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
i.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol, monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .21½- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .43 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms, works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .09 - .10
Sulfate, bulk gram. .09 - .10
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .09½- —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
i.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —

Cyclohexylamine—Dioctyl Sebacate

Dimethyl, sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., i.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 - —
3,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
i.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .44½- —
i.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61¼

Shell Chemical Corporation

...your new major source of high-purity BISPHENOL A



If your production calls for high-purity, uniform Bisphenol A, you will be glad to know that—thanks to expanded facilities—Shell Chemical is now a *major* source of this important intermediate.

For epoxy and phenol-formaldehyde resin manufacture in particular, you will want Shell Bisphenol A. Its quality is the result of Shell Chemical's careful control in production.

Shell Bisphenol A is supplied in flake form, packed in multiwall 50-pound bags for ease of handling. Your letterhead request will bring a sample for evaluation and a new technical bulletin.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
380 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • New York • San Francisco • St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Di-o-tolyguanidine—Ethyl Acetate, Nat.

Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .61 • —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works .35 • —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 • —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 • —
ex-whse gal. .57 • —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South, gal. .64 • —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 • —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 • —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 • .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 • —
smaller lots lb. .49 • .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, drms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00

Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 • —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -2285
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 • 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 • 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 • 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 • 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 • 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 • 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 • 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 • 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 • 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 • 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 • —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 • —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 • —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 • —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 • —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 • —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 • —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 • —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 • —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 • —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 • —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 • —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 • —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 • —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 • —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 • —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 • —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 • —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 • —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 • —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 • —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 • —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 • —
No 11, cns lb.13.50 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 • —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 • —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 • —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 • —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 • —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 • —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .91 • —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.17 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.19 • —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 • —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 • —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 • —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 • —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 • —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 • —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 • —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.00 • —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 • —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.05 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.31 • —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. .95 • —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.83 • —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.00 • —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.18 • —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 • —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 • —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 • —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 • —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 • —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 • —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .98 • —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 • —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 • —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 • —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 • —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 • —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3.68 • —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 • —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 • —
696 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 • —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 • —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 • —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 • —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 • —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 • —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.39 • —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 • —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 • —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 • —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 • —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 • —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 • —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 • —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 • —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 • —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 • —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 • —
Jet No 551 lb. .89 • —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 • —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 • —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 • —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 • —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 • —

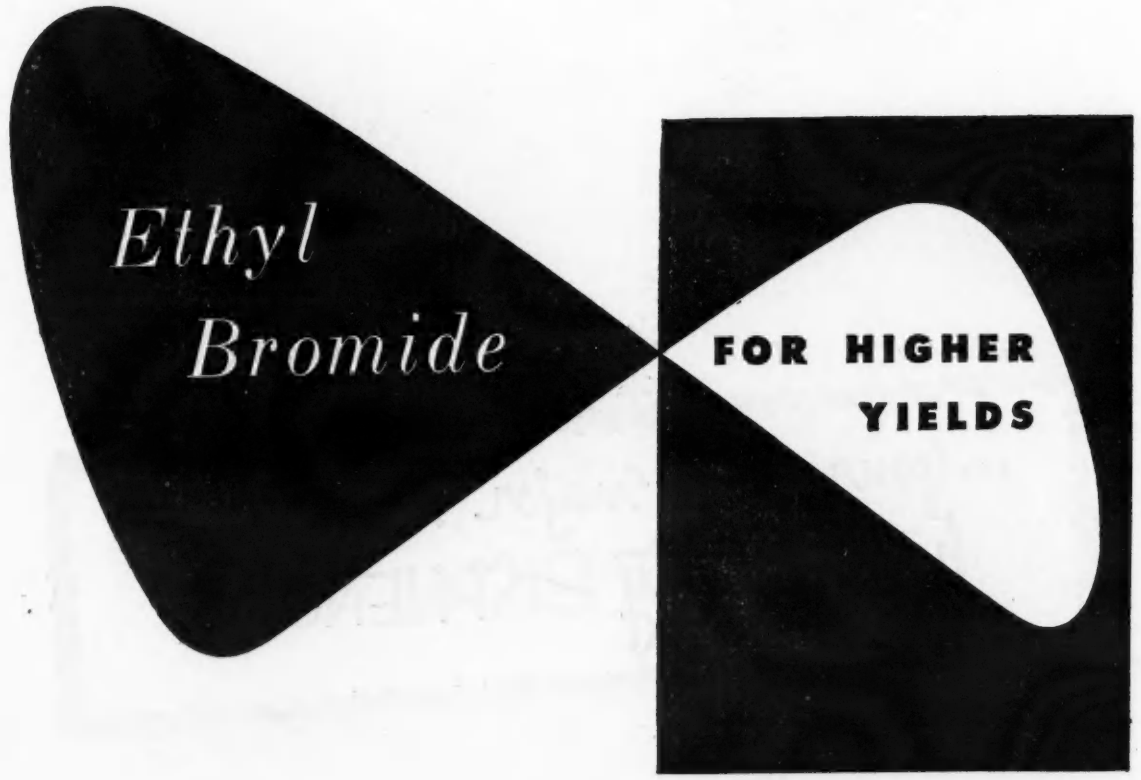
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 • —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 • —
Jet lb. 1.21 • —
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc lb. 1.71 • —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 • —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 • —
Y, extra lb. .64 • —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 • —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 • —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 • —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 • —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 • —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 • —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 • —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 • —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 • —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 • —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 • —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.12 • 1.14
tanners, bbls. lb. .06 • .06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 • .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 • —
select, bundles lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 32.95 -35 00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., basis 100% lb. 3.75 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 • —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 • —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 • .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 150 00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined. lb. 3.00 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 35.75 • —
Sulfate, bots oz. 39.50 • —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —



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SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure Bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceuticals. Write for further information or catalog.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½ - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. .37 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.05 - —
solvents, indust., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .83 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½ - —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —

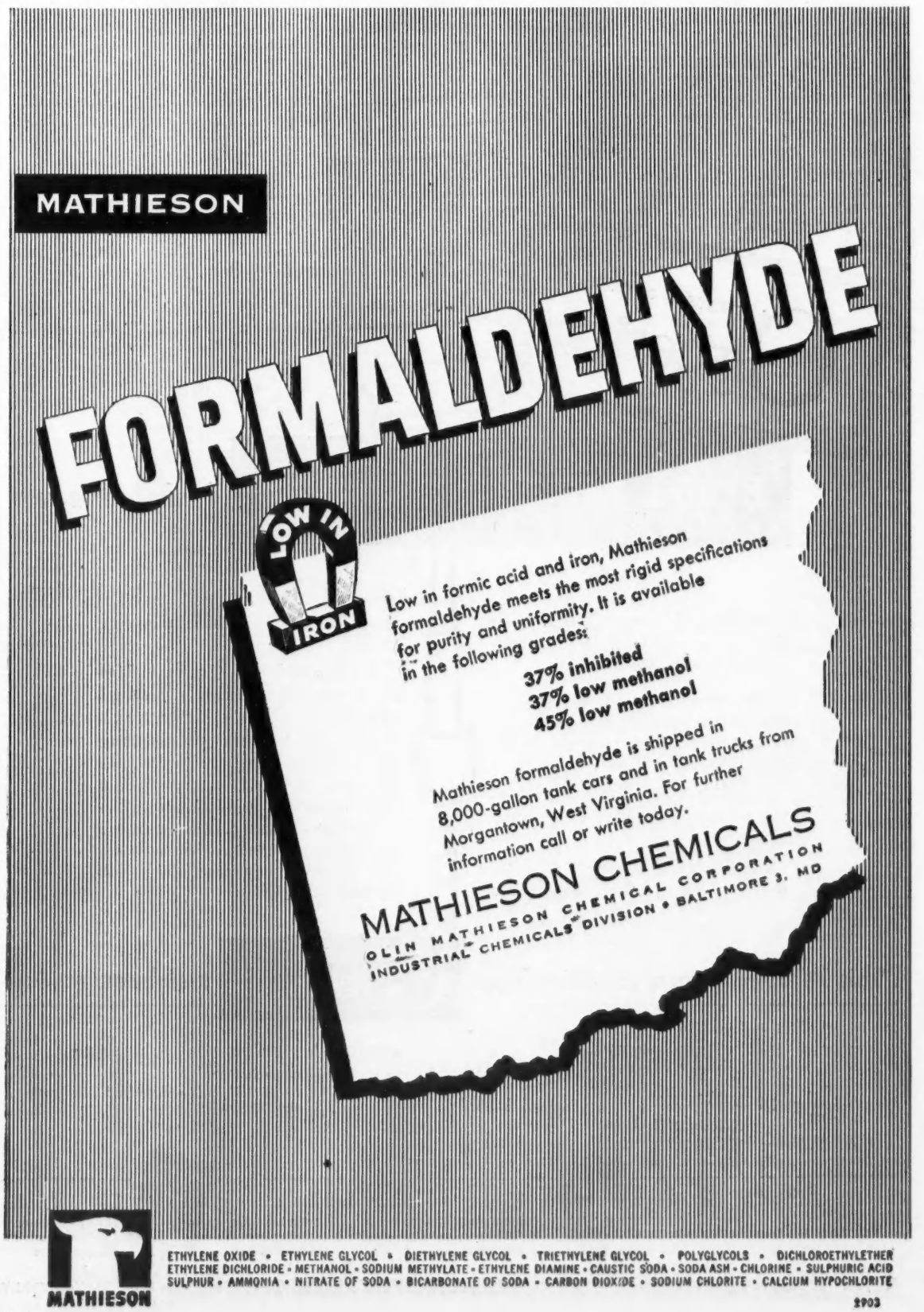
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l. works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls dms lb. 09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Balto. area. ton. 133.50 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 128.50 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0675 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .0375 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61

Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls. c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .23 - .24

Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms lb. 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .35 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. lb. .46 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .30 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —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SULPHUR • AMMONIA • NITRATE OF SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CARBON DIOXIDE • SODIUM CHLORITE • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
2903

Glue, Hide-Hyperenic Extract

Glue, hide, 207-236, jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dvld lb. .41 - —

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 - .23½
soapiye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼ Nom.
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .06¾
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs. lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .10½- .17¼
S. bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, ogs lb. .11 - .13
pale chips, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs. lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .43 - .45
No 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3 bbls lb. No stocks
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. J., States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va., etc. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l lb. .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., l.c.l lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronelial, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

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I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.43 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 5.55 - 5.85
b-Ionone, cs. lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 10.00 - 10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, 70% CIPC in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½ - .17¼
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

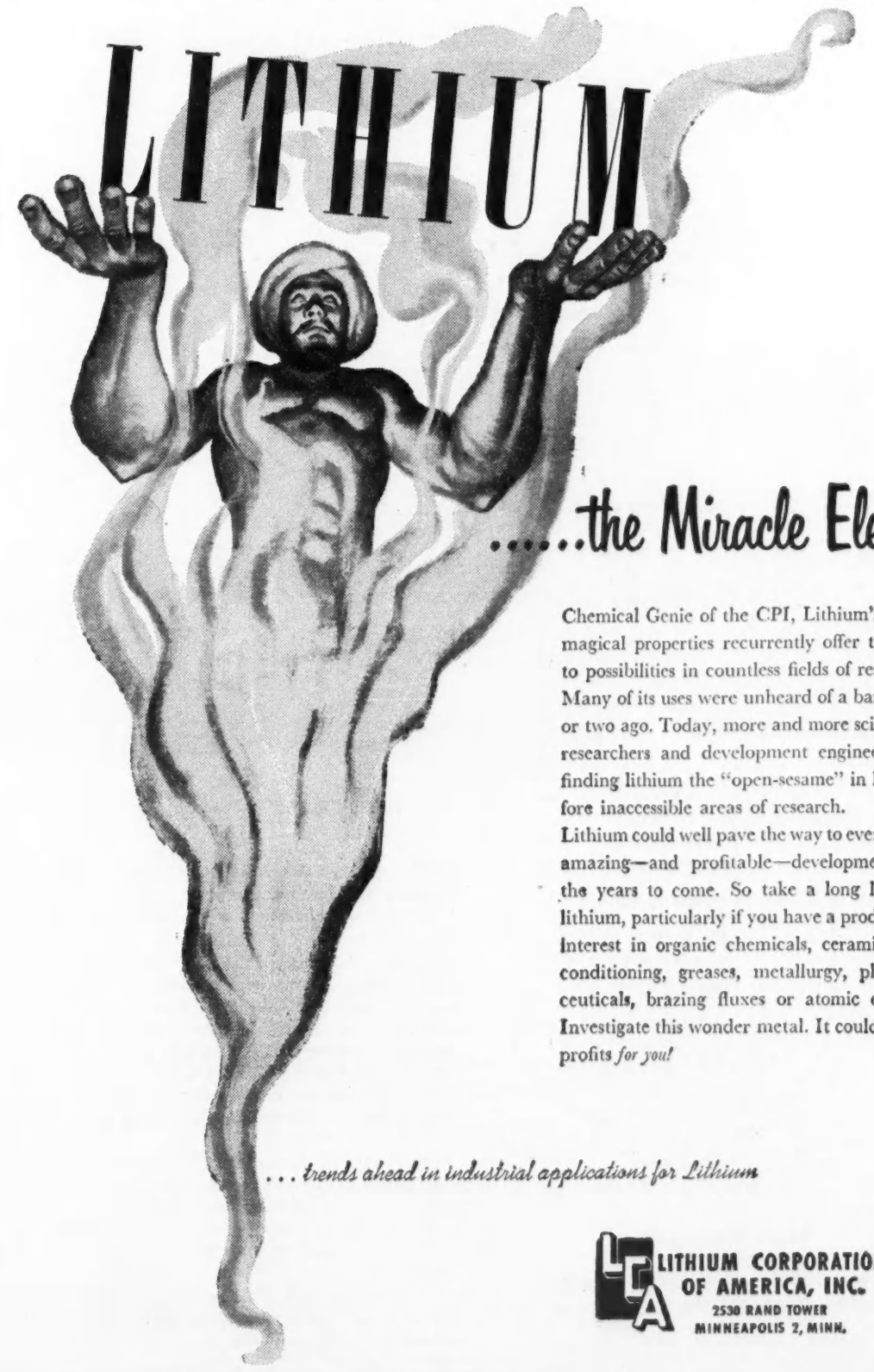
Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs, lc. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs, lc. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .32
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1185 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12½ - .13
Portuguese, bls lb. .12 - —
Turkish, bls lb. .23 - —
n-Laurel methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex wnse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1580 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1630 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .43¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms. lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb. .23¾ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - 16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.40 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 59.00 - —
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 56.00 - 56.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½ - —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½ - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½ - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91½ - .96
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15

Ichthammol-Magnesia

Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08⅛
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 - 33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 2, bbls t.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls. t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls t.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No 1, t.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo 140.00 - 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 1.38 - 1.60
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.55 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., etns., works lb. .25¼ - 26
Syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼ - .30
USP, light, etns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52



.....the Miracle Element

Chemical Genie of the CPI, Lithium's near-magical properties recurrently offer the key to possibilities in countless fields of research. Many of its uses were unheard of a bare year or two ago. Today, more and more scientists, researchers and development engineers are finding lithium the "open-sesame" in heretofore inaccessible areas of research.

Lithium could well pave the way to even more amazing—and profitable—developments in the years to come. So take a long look at lithium, particularly if you have a production interest in organic chemicals, ceramics, air conditioning, greases, metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, brazing fluxes or atomic energy. Investigate this wonder metal. It could mean profits *for you!*

... trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

LITHIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.
2530 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec • BRANCH SALES OFFICES: New York • Chicago
CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Magnesite-Methylene Chloride

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .28½- .297
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesuim trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l, dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton 88.00 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms, lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms, lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 80.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 71.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms. ton lots works, frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide),
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 278.00 -281.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

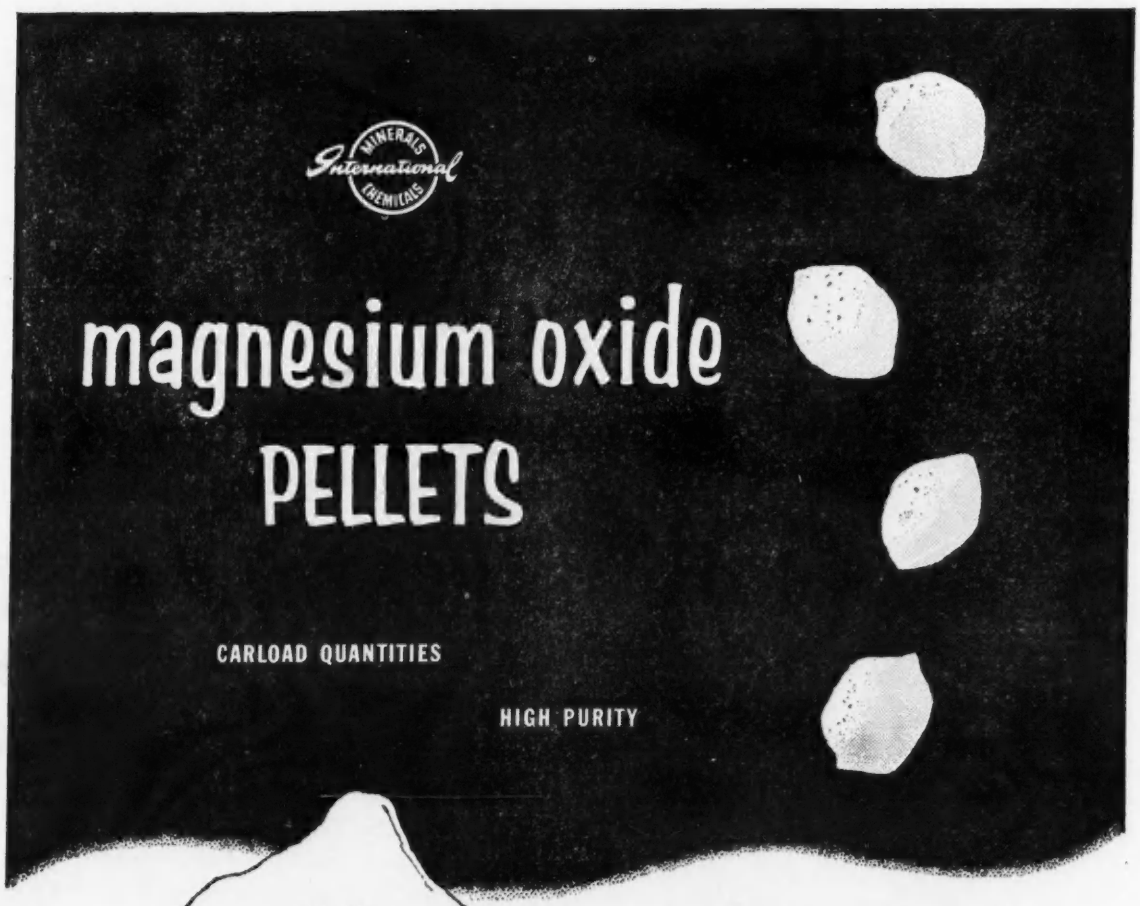
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 5.55 - 5.85
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. equald with Belle, W. V. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.s., works lb. .47½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12⅛- —



MEMO
FOR CATALYST MANUFACTURERS
PETROLEUM REFINERS
GLASS, CERAMIC AND REFRACTORY MANUFACTURERS
METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

PELLETS ACTUAL SIZE: ⅝" *diameter;* ⅜" *thick*

***International's* new Magnesium Oxide Pellets are available in grades with low iron, low boron, low lime, low ignition loss. All are consistently uniform in size and quality.**

The extreme high purity of these MgO pellets, up to 99.5%, makes them especially adaptable to industrial processes requiring this basic chemical in a form essentially free from impurities. By producing MgO in this pellet form, we have been able to achieve purities that have never been commercially approached before in carload volume. This makes it possible also to supply, on a custom basis where purity and cost factors permit, a high purity ground product to screen specifications.

One of our several grades may be ideally suited to your requirements as a furnace feed for various electrically fused, high temperature refractory products; in catalysts; for special glass and ceramic products; and for certain metallurgical applications.

With large tonnages available at moderate cost, many industries now using less desirable materials can profitably utilize this chemical in their operations . . . it will pay *you* to investigate their application to your processes.

For experimental purposes, in any industrial plant, we will furnish adequate samples of International's Magnesium Oxide Pellets.

Please write: **POTASH DIVISION • INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION**
GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6,
Sales Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6,
61 Broadway, New York 6, Midland, Texas

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs. c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - .10¼
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnocoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns. lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- .14
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¾- —

N

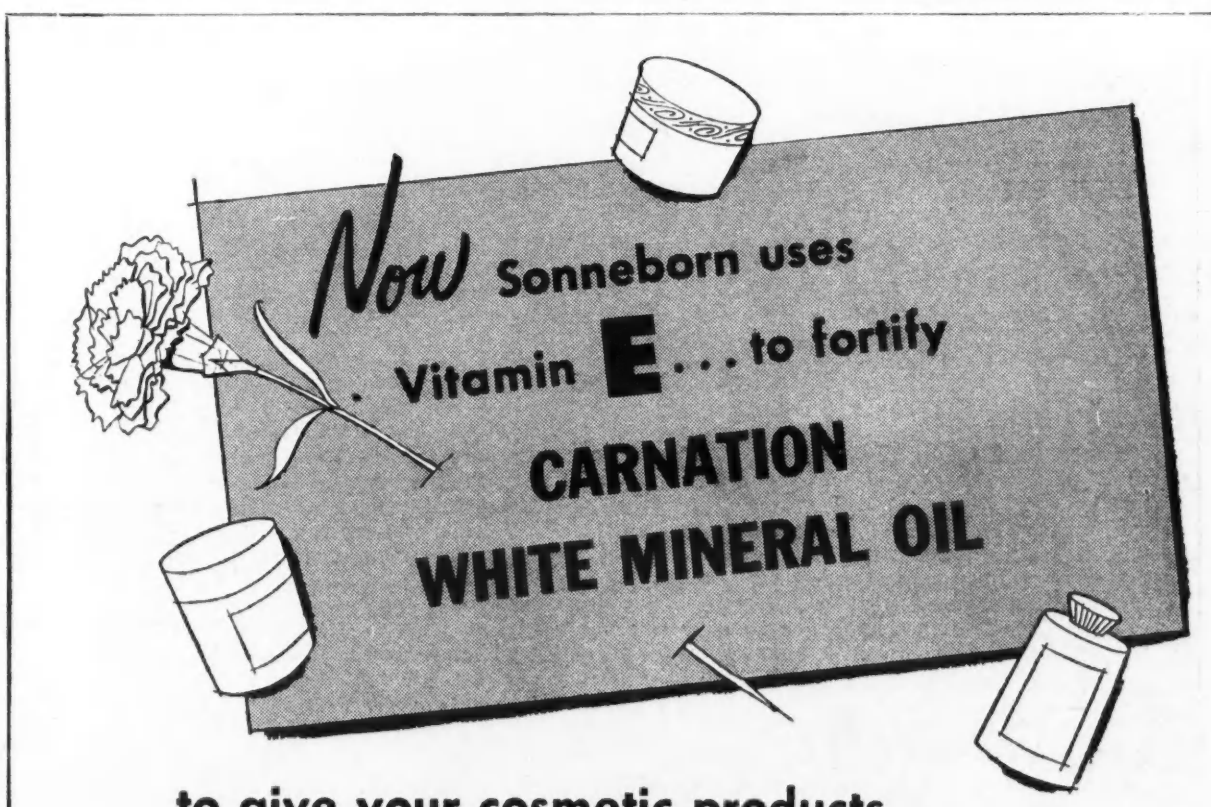
Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald. lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .07¾
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½- .12¼
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- .11¾
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works, lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms. lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, 57%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 46.50 - —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton. 31.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —

b-Methylnaphthalene-l-Octanol

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. .44 - .45
West Indian, bgs. lb. .37½- .38
Nux vomica, bis lb .10 .12
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .32½- —



to give your cosmetic products

✓ *exceptional purity!*
✓ *excellent stability!*
✓ *outstanding odor and color resistance!*
✓ *longer shelf life!*

Creams, hair oils, hair dressings, suntan oils . . . whatever your cosmetic product . . . the White Oil you use should be fortified with Vitamin E to assure greatest stability against odor and color development. Now Sonneborn Research Laboratories have developed and patented a Vitamin E-fortified white oil—CARNATION White Mineral Oil—to help make your finished product better . . . keep it factory fresh.

Give your cosmetic product the stability, the superior shelf life, the greater customer satisfaction—which CARNATION White Oil can help assure.

Why take chances when protection costs no more! Insist on Sonneborn CARNATION White Oil fortified with Vitamin E!

Achieved by Sonneborn RESEARCH

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.
New York 10, N. Y.

Octyl Phenol—Oil, Soybean

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

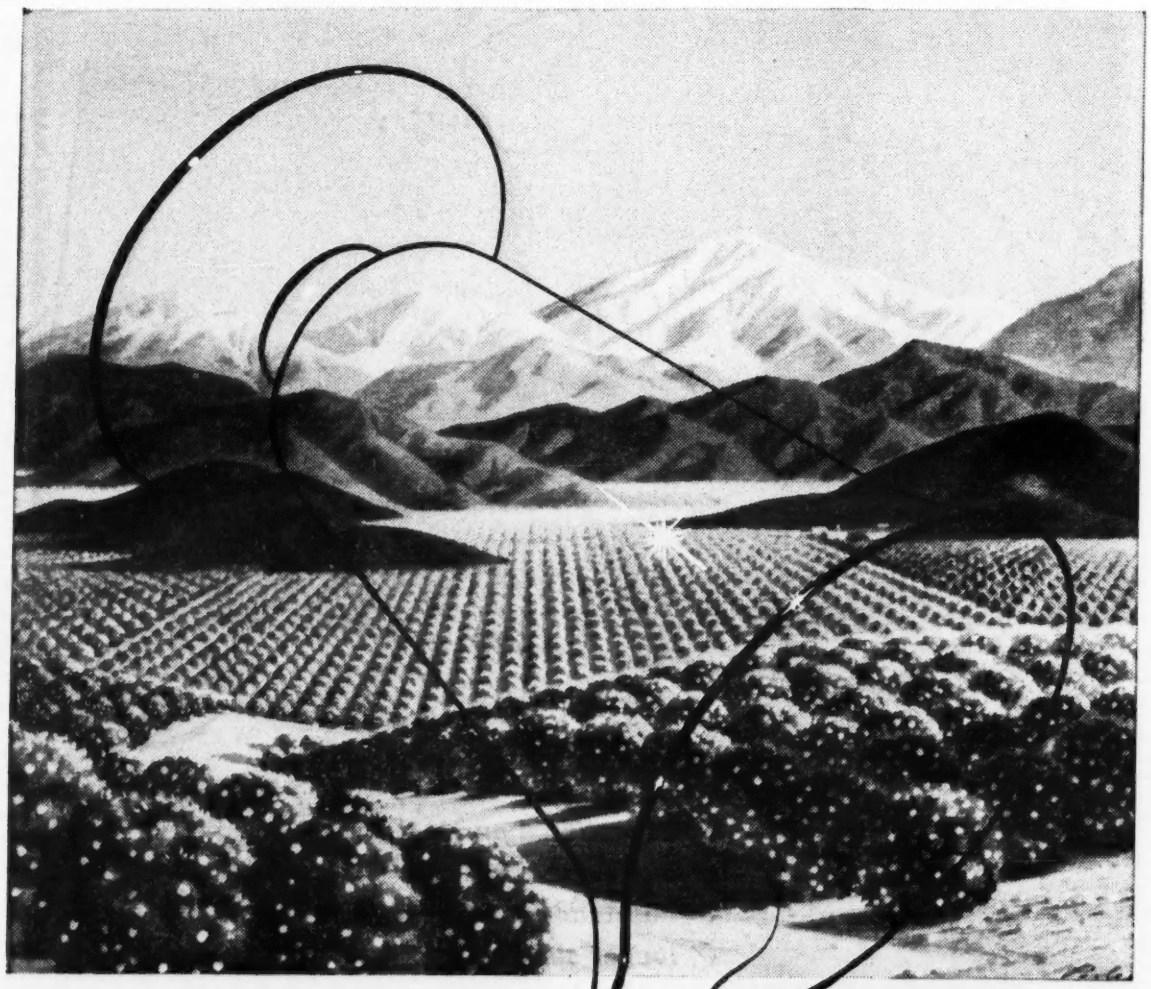
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots ... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ... lb 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns ... lb. .65 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. ..... lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots ..... lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms. ..... lb 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. .... lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. ..... lb 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Bay NF Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.20
55-60%, cns. ... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.25 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb 1.50 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms .... lb. 4.70 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns ..... lb 1.75 2.10
redist., USP, cns ..... lb 2.25 3.00
Calamus, bots ..... lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.... lb. .40 - .60
white, dms. ..... lb. .35 - .50

Oil, cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. ..... lb.12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb.35.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon USP).
Castor blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2210- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2060- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24 - —
No 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1525- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. .... lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1750- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
refd and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1900- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Cedarleaf, USP XII, cns., dms .lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .80 - 1.20
Celery seed, bots ..... lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile blue Hungarian bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots ..... lb.25.00 -65.00
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.00
USP cns. dms. (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.70
Java, true, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.50

Oil, clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 4.00
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. ... lb. .12⅜- —
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .11⅞- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
deodorized tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..... lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb.11.75 -17.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ... lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .19¾- .20
tanks ..... lb. .18¼- —
Costus, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .14¼ Nom.
Valley ..... lb. .13⅞- —
Texas ..... lb. .13⅜ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼ Nom.
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.15 5.75
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..... lb 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms.... lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00

Oil, fish, refd., alkali, dms..... lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms..... lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms..... lb. .1150- .1200
tanks ..... lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 5.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb.11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots..... lb.16.25 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. ..... lb 2.50 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13¾- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .13½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb 1.40 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. ..... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Lavender, Flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns..... lb 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns..... lb.10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.15
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless bots ..... lb 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns..... lb 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns..... lb 3.30 - 4.75
West Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1555- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ... lb. .1280- —
New York ..... lb. .1405- —
tankwagon, New York ... lb. .1435- —
Boiled linseed oil, .00cc per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07½- —
Gulf ports, f.a.s. ..... lb. .07⅜- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .18 - —
syn., bots ..... lb 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms..... lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb.85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. ..... lb.32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms..... lb. .90 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms..... lb. .14½- .14¾
tanks ..... lb. .12¾- .13
Oleo, extra, dms..... lb. .14½- .15
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Tunisian, same basis ..... gal. 2.20 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .50 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. ..... lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns..... lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Palm, clarif., dms..... lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks..... lb. .12 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .18½ Nom.
refd., dms..... lb. .23½- .24
tanks ..... lb. .21½- Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Peppermint, nat., dms..... lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms..... lb. 7.60 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots .... oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns..... lb.13.25 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.40
nat., dom., USP, dms..... lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns..... lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .12 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y..... lb. .02⅝- —
refd., alkali, dms..... lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14½- —
clarified, dms..... lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
salad, dms..... lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Sunkist Growers

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Oil, spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars .....lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars .....lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks, works .....lb. .05¼- .05⅝
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar Acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .533
l.c.l., works.....lb. .601 - —
whse .....lb. .712 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .427 - .433
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns .....lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns .....lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25¾- .26
tanks, N. Y. .....lb. .24 - .24¼
domestic mills .....lb. .23 - .23¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ...lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns. .....lb.11.00 -17.50
Java, cns .....lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
White, mineral, tech. 175-185
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. ...lb.17.00 -20.00
extra, bots .....lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Opium, USP, cns .....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner .....lb. 1.30 - —
vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls .....lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet bls .....lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls .....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

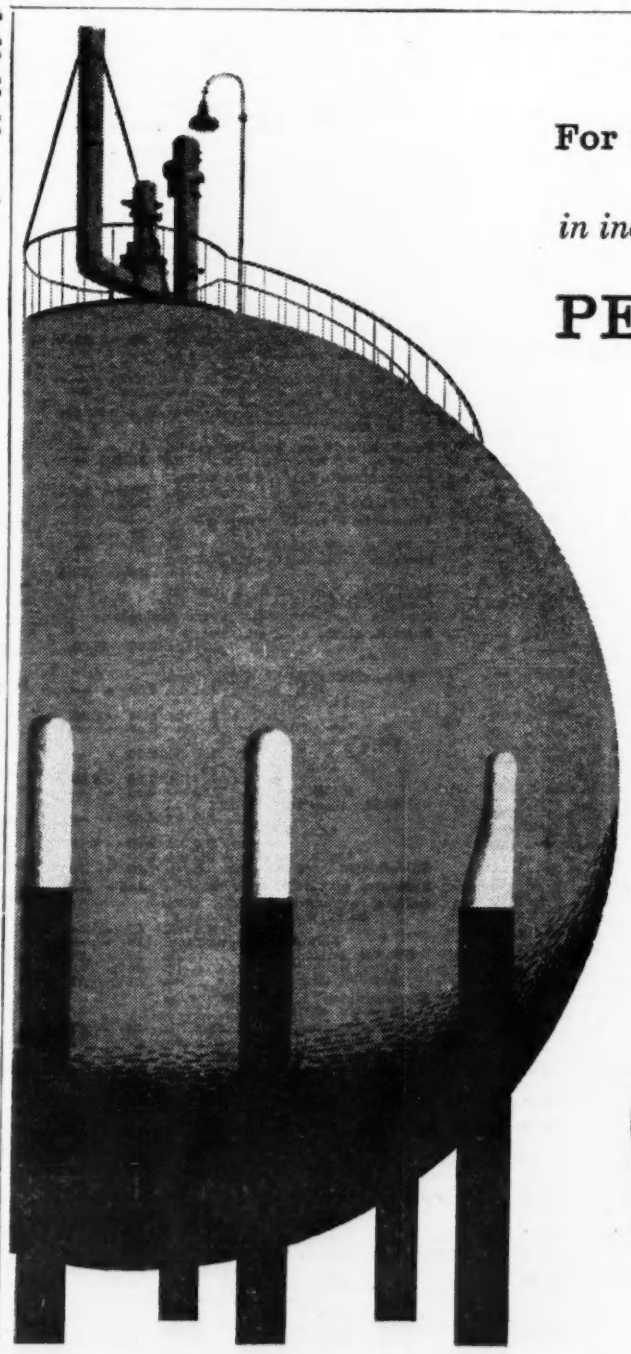
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon .....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. .....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. .....lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs .....lb. .36 - .37
Yugoslavian, bgs.....lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib, dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works..lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works....lb. 1.3393- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. .....lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton.78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse....lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Procaine bulk ....1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .50 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .51 - .52
Mombasa, bgs., shipt.....lb. .64 - —
Nigerian, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .31
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .18 - —
white, bgs. .....lb. .61 - .62

Oil, Spearmint—Petrolatum, Yellow

Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .73
imp., bls. .....lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .14 - —
t.t., 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E .....lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. .....lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .03 - .03⅝
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy .....lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy .....lb. .04⅝- .05⅛
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .05¼- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy .....lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy .....lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refd .....lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .09⅝- .09⅞
tanks, refy .....lb. .05⅜- .05⅝
soft, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy .....lb. .05 - .05⅜
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy.....lb. .03½- .03⅞



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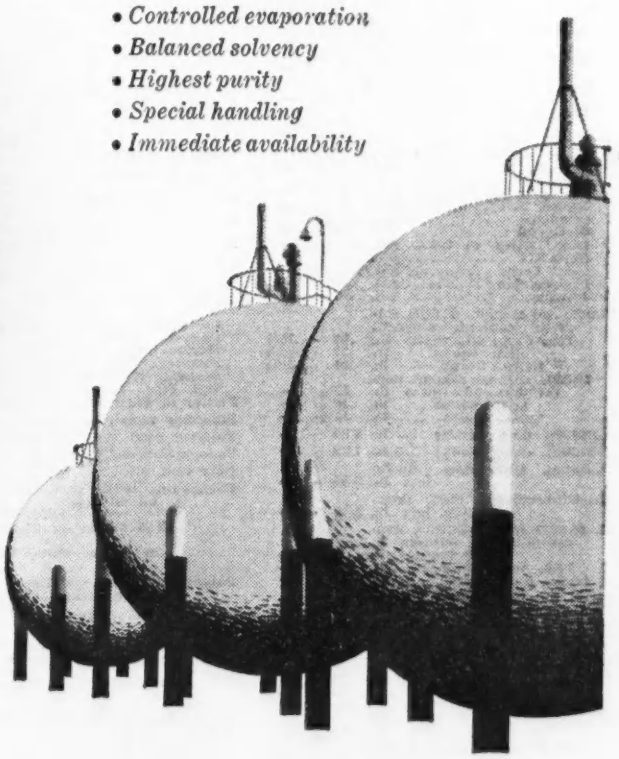

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Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent—Red Iron Oxide

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375

Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd., N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

VM&P, 225°-300°F. b.r. tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F, b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F. b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F, b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —

rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —

Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾ —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½ —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works, lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., tin cans., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.68½- —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08½- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.73½- —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.73½- —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.73½- —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.20 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .17 - .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .68 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .88 - .90
Mexican, bgs. lb. .75 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dvld. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 35.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¼- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 77.00 Nom.
Pleurisy root, ms lb. .48 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 11.95 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Iranian, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .21½- .22
Turkish, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, cms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., l.c., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾- .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Potassium carbonate, N.F., gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .43 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glyceropnosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K2O, June shipt, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .1765- .21
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K2O, bulk, c.l., works, June shipt unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
bgs., c.l., works, June shipt. ton. 26.00 - —
July forward ton. 27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —

Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 29800 - —

Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, com'l, dms., works, lb. .23½- .26½
USP, dms., works lb. .26½- .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, obls., works, lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be. 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .686 - .752
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K2O, bulk, works, June shipt. unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K2SO4, 18% MgO, June shipt ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .02½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .07¼- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., en same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grs., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 33% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra, lb. .12 23 64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns, oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .53 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .56¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
lithopone, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls. same basis lb. 3.95 - —
deep shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

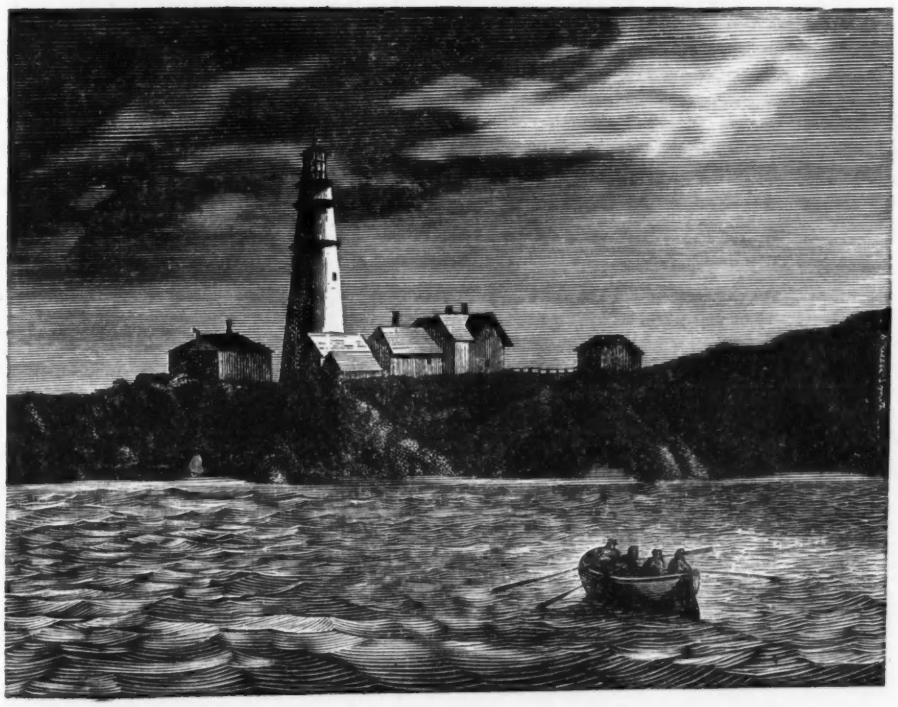
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —

Red, lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., fr. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd. dms. works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb. 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 - 40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .93 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips, bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 10.25 - 11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Senega root, bls lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls. lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - .26
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Salvadorian, natural lb. .16½- .17
Shellac, bleached, donedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .54 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .52 - .54
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .52 - .53
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .51 - .52
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorpn., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .80⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .81¼- —
500-oz. lots oz. .81⅜- —
100-oz. lots oz. .81⅝- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .57½- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .59 - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .59¼- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .59¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd. dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14¼- .15½
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Sodium, bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - 13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, annyd. (see Soda ash), cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - 73

Red, Lake C Toner—Sodium Chlorite



FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

PORTLAND HEAD LIGHTHOUSE, Maine, was built between 1787 and 1790 by two Portland masons engaged by George Washington, who instructed them to use rubble stone taken from fields and shores. During the Civil War, when raids on shipping required sighting the light from greater distances, the tower was raised 8 feet. Today it stands 80 feet above land and 101 feet above water at the southern entrance to Portland Harbor. It is one of the four Colonial lighthouses that have never been rebuilt.

A Landmark of Quality in the field of electrochemicals is the name Niagara Alkali Company. First to produce several of these important chemicals in America, Niagara is a pioneer in their development and application. You can rely on Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street

New York 17, N.Y.

Sodium Chloroacetate—p-Toluidine

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb 188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb 198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
t.c.l. works lb 1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys lb 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb 1.50 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 5.05
tech., bgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. 16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, bgs., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works, ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88½%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 26½- 28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100-lbs. 7.45 - —
100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½- —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - .71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., zone 1, dlvd ton.120.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., c'ns., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .553 - .607
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, ogs. c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 46%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, c'ns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. c'ns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½- —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.52.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .66 - —

Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .76 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .03½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .18
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .95½- .96½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .824 - 1.092
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works, lb. .77½- .78½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .941 - .961
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼ Nom.
t.c.l., spot lb. .09 - .09½
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .09 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bxs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works lb. .0553- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., t.c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd. bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equaled lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
t.c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
t.c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .07¾- .08
50%, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .09 - .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .07¾- .08½
Siamese, top grade, ex whse lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .80 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cune root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (straits) lb. .95¼- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis, ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis, c.l. ton.147.50 - —
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61

Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .32 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fibs., cms. frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd. same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys, works, frt adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fuloroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. cns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., Zone 1, dlvd. ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, ex whse. ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), zone 1, dlvd. ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2, dlvd. ton.153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.155.50 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

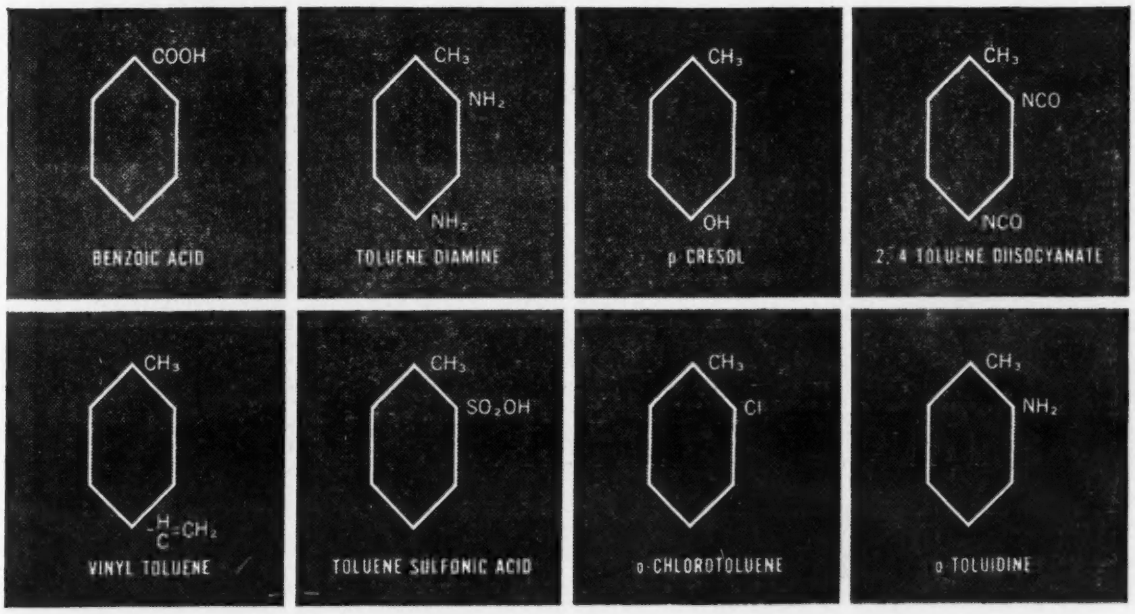
V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton.66.00 -68.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton.46.00 -48.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra. lb. .08 - .08¼
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins. lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins. lb. 9.00 - 9.50
whole, tins lb. 9.75 -10.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, outs., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5/
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .028 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.36.25 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.95.00 - —



If you produce these or related compounds...

SUN TOLUENE WILL GIVE YOU HIGHER YIELDS...MINIMUM IMPURITIES

The increased use of toluene as a chemical raw material created the demand for a purer product. Sun met this demand last year when it built its new aromatics plant.

Since then, industries using new high purity Sun Toluene have been reporting increased plant efficiency...better quality in their finished products...increased life of many of their catalysts.

Sun Toluene has a purity (mol. percent.) of 99.9. The bromine index test, a most sensitive measure of olefins, typically shows negligible results. Typical results from the isatin test show that Sun Toluene is thiophene-free.

In addition, Sun Toluene is guaranteed to contain less than 0.5% paraffins...well below the ASTM maximum of 1.5%. *As a matter of fact, by the ASTM Test, Sun Toluene normally contains no paraffins whatsoever.*

TYPICAL TESTS

Paraffins	Nil
Bromine Index (unsaturates)	Negligible
Acid Wash Color, ASTM	1
Distillation Range	0.6 C incl. 110.6 C
Sulphur, Wt. %	0.001
Mol. % Purity	99.9
Thiophene (Isatin)	Negative

For complete specifications and more information about Sun Toluene see your Sun representative... or write for Technical Bulletin #27. Address SUN OIL COMPANY, Philadelphia 3, Pa., Dept. OP-7.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

SUN OIL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

SUNOCO®

In Canada: Sun Oil Company, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal

Wattle Extract—Zinc Silicofluoride

Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .67 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .64 - 65
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .74 - .76
slabs lb. .73 - .75
yellow, bricks lb. .67 - .68
slabs lb. .66 - .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .62 - .64
refd., bgs lb. 63 .65
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .52 - .54
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .55 - .57
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .63 - .65
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .60 - .62
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .64
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. .94 - .96
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .45 Nom.

Wax, microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12⅛
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13⅛
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —

Wax, montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .95 - .97
tech., bgs lb. .85 - .87
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .21
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol, fractions, b.r. 7-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .37 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

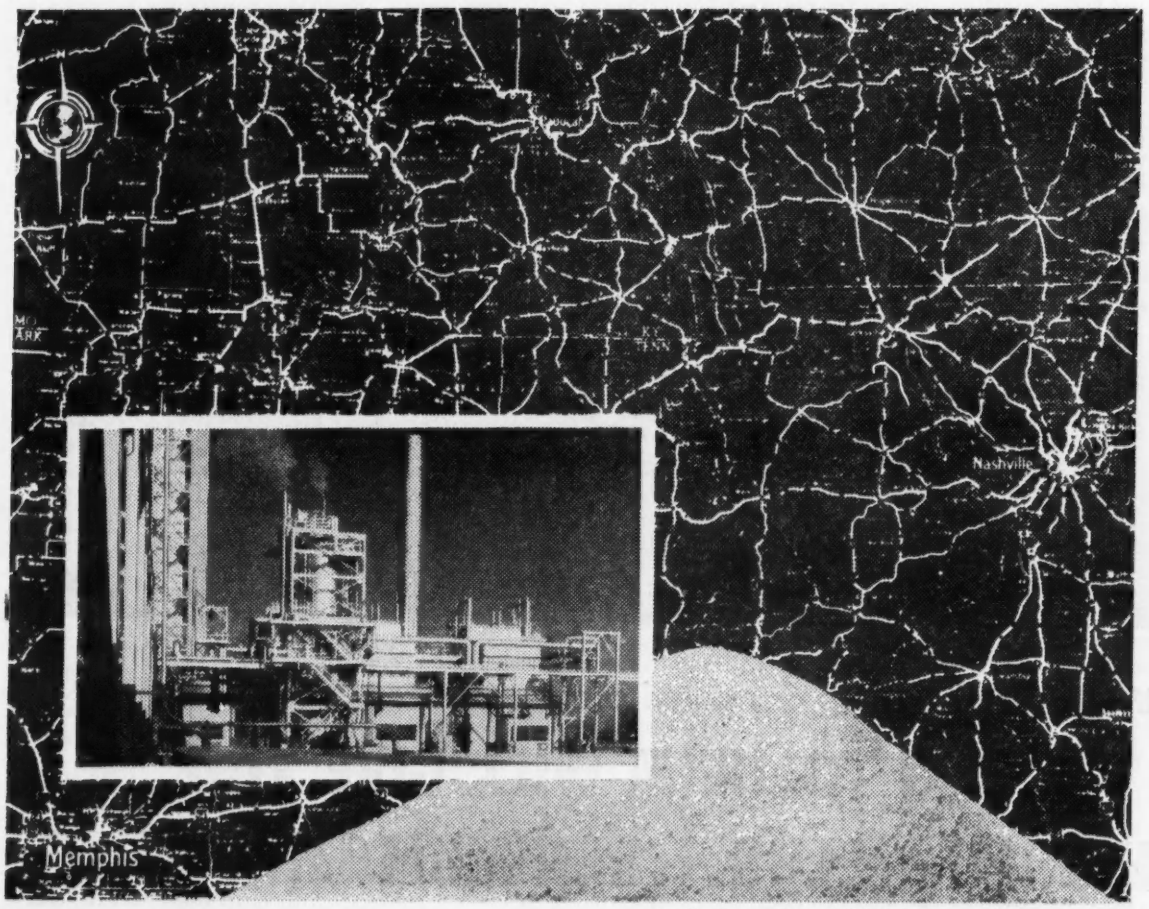
Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb 1.15 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls, dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
oz. 4.50 - —
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd. dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfiite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37¼
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12½- —
New York lb. .13 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, frt. alld. lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅛- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅛- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13

—Continued on page 67



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now on the map at Memphis 120,000,000 lbs. *of* UREA

That's the annual urea production capacity of Grace's modern organic chemical plant just outside of Memphis. Urea is available in three grades —

Fertilizer Compound (Grace Urea Prills)

Nitrogen Content 45%
Noncorrosive
Nonexplosive
Nonirritating to skin
Compatible with most agricultural spray materials
Free-flowing (smooth, round prills coated with a mineral conditioning agent)
Packaged in 80-lb. Multiwall Paper Sacks

For all crops, wherever nitrogen is needed. Ideal for use as a pre-plant, side-dressing, top-dressing, foliar spray, or in irrigation water.

Crystal Urea

Specifications
Molecular Weight 60.06
Melting Point....132.7°C (270.9°F)
Specific Gravity of Solid at 20°C 1.335
Nitrogen Content 46%
Packaged in 80-lb. Multiwall Paper Sacks

For manufacture of resins, plastics, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, chemicals, and other specialized applications.

Feed Compound (MicroPrilled Nurea*)

Nitrogen Content 42% equivalent to minimum crude protein 262%
Free-flowing—small, smooth, round prills coated with an efficient conditioning agent to resist caking and lumping
Packaged in 80-lb. Multiwall Paper Sacks

A highly concentrated source of protein for use in formulating complete feeds, protein supplements or range pellets — for feeding beef cattle, dairy cattle or sheep.

Write or phone your nearest Grace Chemical Sales Office —

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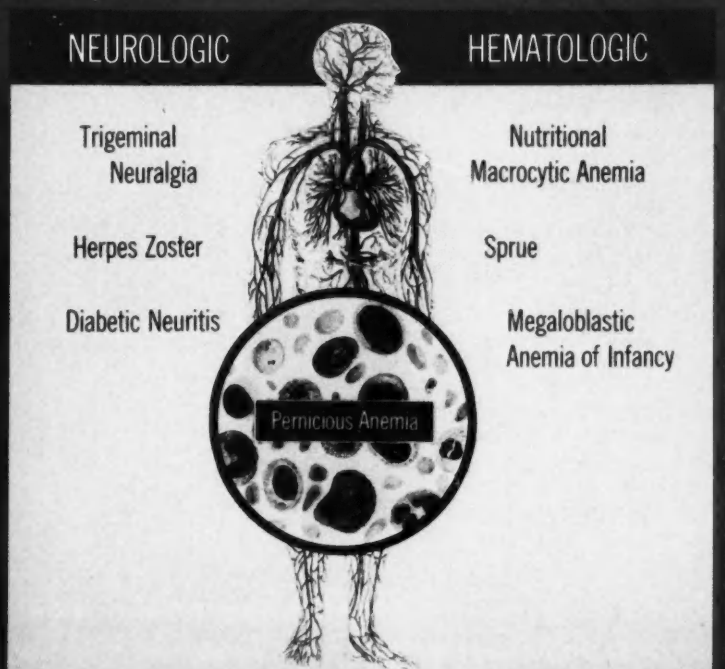
W.R. GRACE & CO.

Highlights from the Merck Service Bulletin on Vitamin B_{12}

These illustrations are from a Merck educational exhibit on vitamin B_{12} currently being shown at leading medical conventions.

CLINICAL USES FOR B_{12}



VITAMIN B_{12} AND HUMAN GROWTH

Italian orphanage children showed greater weight gains during seven months of vitamin B_{12} supplementation, 20 mcg. orally per day. Controls were given placebo tablets. These children, 6 to 10 years of age, were receiving a diet low in calories and animal protein, as compared with the recommended daily allowances of the National Research Council.

(Based on data of Jolliffe, N., Pisano, R., Frontali, G., Maggioni, G., Carbe, R., and Lancaster, G., *American Symposium Series No. 7*, New York, National Vitamin Foundation, Inc., 1953, pp. 119–132.)

For Sales Management

Therapeutically, vitamin B_{12} is useful not only in certain macrocytic anemias but also in many other clinical disorders. Nutritionally speaking, it is an important growth-promoting factor in animals and humans.

Human Growth

A large number of studies by independent investigators in various countries indicates that vitamin B_{12} has a role in human nutrition as related to growth. Growth-promoting effects of vitamin B_{12} have been noted in children who have been depleted of animal protein either through chronic illness or inadequate diet, and in children with simple growth failure. Besides this growth-promoting effect, vitamin B_{12} appears to exert a definite anti-anorexia effect in certain circumstances. Nutritionally-depleted children especially exhibit a marked increase in appetite when they receive supplemental vitamin B_{12}.

Pernicious Anemia

Vitamin B_{12} has been established as the extrinsic (or dietary) factor long postulated as essential for erythrocyte maturation. The treatment of choice in pernicious anemia is unquestionably vitamin B_{12}. Its administration—intramuscularly, orally in single massive doses without intrinsic factor, or in smaller oral doses together with intrinsic factor—produces prompt and complete remission of symptoms.

Neurologic Disorders

Early results with vitamin B_{12} in the neurologic manifestations of pernicious anemia were so encouraging that many investigators immediately employed this vitamin in the treatment of other neurologic disorders. Today, vitamin B_{12} is accepted as the therapy of choice for the prevention and treatment of the neurologic complications of pernicious anemia. And studies of considerable scope have confirmed the usefulness of vitamin B_{12} in trigeminal neuralgia, postherpetic neuralgia, diabetic neuritis, and have suggested its possible value in certain other painful neurologic syndromes of obscure etiology.

Liver Disorders

Encouraging results in clinical studies suggest that vitamin B_{12} may be an adjunct in therapy of hepatic disorders. In toxicity states caused by carbon tetrachloride and lead poisoning, the lipotropic effect of vitamin B_{12} has been reported helpful. Other recent studies demonstrated that vitamin B_{12}-treated patients suffering from viral hepatitis responded considerably faster than controls who received no vitamin B_{12}.

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

MERCK

FIRST IN VITAMINS

CYANOCOBALAMIN

More Highlights from Merck Service Bulletin on Vitamin B_{12}

For the Pharmaceutical Agent

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P.

50-Gm. vial	1-Gm. vial
25-Gm. vial	500-mg. vial
10-Gm. vial	100-mg. vial
5-Gm. vial	25-mg. vial

0.1% Trituration of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic, or with Mannitol

10-Kg. drum	100-Gm. bottle
5-Kg. drum	25-Gm. bottle
1-Kg. bottle	10-Gm. bottle
500-Gm. bottle	

Vitamin B_{12} Solids

(Each Gram = 500 mcg. Vitamin B_{12} Activity. Standardized with Dicalcium Phosphate.)

10 Gm. Vit. B_{12} Act. (20-Kg. drum)
5 Gm. Vit. B_{12} Act. (10-Kg. drum)
1 Gm. Vit. B_{12} Act. (2-Kg. drum)
500 mg. Vit. B_{12} Act. (1-Kg. bottle)
100 mg. Vit. B_{12} Act. (200-Gm. bottle)

Vitamin B_{12} Solids—Type S

(Each Gram = 1,000 mcg. Vitamin B_{12} Activity. Standardized with Mannitol)

5 Gm. Vit. B_{12} Act. (5-Kg. drum)
1 Gm. Vit. B_{12} Act. (1-Kg. drum)
500 mg. Vit. B_{12} Act. (500-Gm. bottle)
100 mg. Vit. B_{12} Act. (100-Gm. bottle)

For Production

The procedures outlined in this section have been used successfully in producing experimental batches of pharmaceutical products.

Parenteral Preparations

Injectable solutions of all concentrations including, for example, 1,000 mcg. per cc., may be made with Isotonic Sodium Chloride Solution U.S.P. Add sufficient hydrochloric acid to the isotonic sodium chloride solution so that it will test between *p*H 4.5 and 5.0. Add 1.5% of *fresh* benzyl alcohol as a bacteriostatic agent.

In the aqueous vehicle, dissolve the required weight plus a 5% excess of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} (calculated on the anhydrous 100% basis). Immediately sterilize the solution by filtration, using an 03 porosity Selas candle which has been autoclaved and then aseptically rinsed with water, and collect in suitable bulk containers.

Subdivide into previously washed and sterilized vials and affix prepared, sterile stoppers, under aseptic conditions. In our experience such solutions are stable at room temperature for at least two years.

Oral Preparations

A mixture of seven parts of mannitol and one part of Calcium Phosphate Dibasic U.S.P. is recommended as the diluent for Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} tablets prepared by the wet granulation technic.

The required amount of 0.1% Trituration of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} (including a 10% excess) and the mannitol-calcium phosphate dibasic diluent are thoroughly mixed and sifted through a 40-mesh stainless steel screen. Moisten the powder with freshly prepared 10% cornstarch paste and press the dampened mass through an 8-mesh stainless steel screen. Dry the resulting granules at 40°C.

Force the dried granules through a 14-mesh stainless steel screen. The lubricant, which consists of a mixture of magnesium stearate (1% of the weight of the complete granulation) and cornstarch (10% of the weight of the complete granulation), is sifted onto the granules through a 40-mesh stainless steel screen.

Mix the lubricated granules and compress into tablets.

Compatibility and Stability

The compatibility of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} is greater and more dependable than that of analogs of vitamin B_{12}, such as vitamin B_{12a}.

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} does not require protection against normal indoor illumination; however, prolonged exposure to strong light will cause decomposition. For optimum stability aqueous solutions should be adjusted to a *p*H range of 4.5 to 5. Such solutions may be autoclaved for 20 minutes at 120°C. without significant decomposition and are stable at 25°C. for extended storage periods.

For Control

Vitamin B_{12} is inactivated by treatment with alkalies or strong acids. It reacts with strong reducing agents like formaldehyde and bisulfites. It also reacts with strong oxidizing agents. Its chemical reactivity is greatly influenced by *p*H, temperature, and trace contaminants.

Because of the minute concentration of vitamin B_{12} in comparison with the concentration of other substances usually added to pharmaceutical formulations, the purity of these added ingredients is critical.

Assay Methods

Microbiologic: This method is applicable to the assay of pharmaceutical products containing vitamin B_{12} or B_{12}-like substances, but does not distinguish between vitamin B_{12} and its analogs.

Spectrophotometric: This procedure is of value in assaying Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}, and its solutions, in the absence of interfering substances.

Countercurrent Distribution: This method of analysis is useful in distinguishing vitamin B_{12} from other cobalamin analogs in aqueous solutions.

Colorimetric Cyanide: Colorimetric cyanide determinations are adaptable to the assay of pharmaceutical products for vitamin B_{12}, or their total cobalamin content.

Radioactive Tracer: This method of assay has been found particularly useful for routine determination of vitamin B_{12} in complex mixtures containing interfering substances.

For Research and Development

Since 1948, when the isolation of pure Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} in the Merck Laboratories was first announced, some 1,400 reports have appeared on the various roles of this vitamin. The evidence demonstrates that vitamin B_{12} is therapeutically useful not only in certain macrocytic anemias, but in many other clinical disorders.

Metabolic Role

Vitamin B_{12} is known to be required for normal blood formation. It is also needed for growth, neural function and maintenance, and for certain other fundamental processes.

Recent experiments provide considerable evidence that vitamin B_{12} plays a role in carbohydrate and fat metabolism. Depletion of body fat has been observed in vitamin B_{12}-deficient rats. This fat percentage was restored by supplementation with the vitamin.

Other data indicate a role for vitamin B_{12} in protein metabolism. In rats made hyperthyroid by parenteral thyroxine, vitamin B_{12} spares protein at the expense of other body constituents. It has also been observed that vitamin B_{12} supplementation maintained a positive nitrogen balance in patients with pernicious anemia who were in negative balance before therapy.

Vitamin B_{12} appears to have an effect on transmethylation and other one- and two-carbon atom transfers. There is evidence that vitamin B_{12} may participate in the synthesis of labile methyl groups and, therefore, of methionine and choline. In vitamin B_{12}-deficient rats the utilization of formate, glycine, serine, and probably formaldehyde, for choline synthesis, is reduced to a level so low as to induce fatty livers.

Absorption, Distribution, and Excretion

Vitamin B_{12} is distributed throughout all body tissues. There is a marked increase in vitamin B_{12} activity in urine following parenteral administration, suggesting that when the concentration in body fluids is high, rapid urinary excretion follows. With large oral doses in normal individuals, however, measurable urinary excretion may not occur. Apparently the body needs only a small amount of dietary vitamin B_{12} and normally absorbs that amount from the intestinal tract. Available evidence suggests that the absorption takes place in a relatively limited area of the upper intestine, probably the duodenum, and that the intrinsic factor is important but not essential for this process.

Human Requirements and Dietary Intake

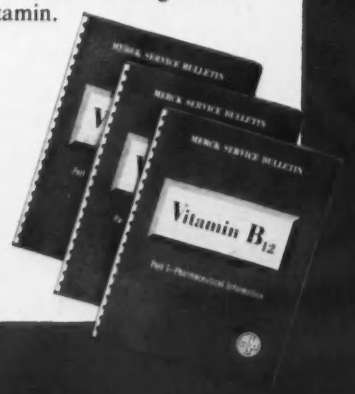
Although essential to human nutrition, the minimum daily dietary requirements of vitamin B_{12} have not been established. The normal adult may require 5 mcg. per day. Clinical studies indicate that children, because of their higher metabolic rate, may require three to four times this amount.

Microbiologic synthesis of vitamin B_{12} apparently does not take place to as significant an extent in the digestive tract of humans as it does in ruminants. Man, therefore, is dependent upon adequate daily intake of foods containing this essential vitamin.

Now that you have read the highlights...

1 **Remove this Vitamin B_{12} Folder from the magazine and add it to your file.**

2 **If you have not received your own free copies of the complete Service Bulletin, send for them. Three volumes, issued 1954: Part 1, Pharmaceutical Information; Part 2, Annotated Bibliography (1,134 abstracts); Part 3, Clinical Information.**



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Educational Venture by MCA

To implement an educational venture formulated during the past year in its public relations program, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association has appointed a director of education. The stated objectives of the venture are "to improve and extend teaching of chemistry and related studies, principally in secondary schools; to develop a greater understanding of the importance of chemicals and the chemical industry in American life; and to increase the number of people qualified to work effectively in the industry."

Whether the venture be confined to that scope or is extended to the full of industry's needs and responsibilities in education, the newly appointed director has a job which is big, hard, and potentially limitless. Education presents the biggest problem faced by the people of this country and many others, if not the whole world. That is why there is an International Conference on Public Education now in session in Geneva and why there is so much being said and done in preparation for the White House Conference on Education, scheduled to be opened November 28, in which the Manufacturing Chemists' Association will participate.

The business aspects of the education problem are very important because the need for properly educated personnel is one of the biggest problems of business. That problem runs over a wide range as it applies to the wide expanse and variety of business activities. It has become unquestionably manifest that the fitting of education to any of the needs of business can be and must be done better by businessmen than by educators; although the efforts of the former can usually be more effectively applied by way of the latter.

The education needs of the chemical business are peculiar to its special construction and functioning. Those needs are not by any means confined to areas at the doctor level. In fact, the biggest needs, in the sense of overall value, are in the areas of grade-school personnel. For that reason the interest of the chemical business must start in the grade-schools. It will accomplish most if centered upon the teachers, more than the pupils.

That has been well demonstrated in a program, now in its fourth year, of a chemical manufacturer in the metropolitan New York region, which is designed mainly to give high school teachers an opportunity to learn how an industrial plant operates, the problems encountered by individual operators, and what is required by them and their supervisors for the solution of such problems. The program runs through eight weeks about this time of the year and provides graduate credits toward a masters' degree.

Another useful participation by business in education is what is known as the study-work or sandwich plan, under which selected students divide their time between periods in school and work in plants. This plan has been variously developed. In some instances, educational institutions have invested in plants to provide the part-time work. That has not always been a successful venture. Collaboration with established local industry is much better.

It is quite evident, as a result of several studies, that modern trends in public educational methods are not in keeping with the needs of business. And there is no logical support for the contention of "modern" educators that the fault lies with business. There is no way in which, for example, the "sight" system of reading can equip a student for the spelling needs of a typist or the alphabetical job of filing. And certainly those requirements cannot be fitted to any competence to know what a word is—if not what it means—from what it looks like.

As has been said here before, business can do most for its educational needs, at whatever level, by active participation in the formulation and implementation of school curriculums. That must be supplemented for best results by making it financially possible for education at all levels to be properly equipped with teaching personnel. For its specialized needs, any specific division of business can do much good by providing extramural lecturers or instructors at any level where they can function. There is also such a thing as helping by providing where obviously needed some or all of the fifty-three government publications listed in a recent catalog of the Government Printing Office on "Facts About Education."

Whatever may be the policy or the program under which he will function, the MCA director of education will have much opportunity—and as much need—to range widely, soar high, and dig deep. There is much, very much, for him to do.

How Will the Team Work

Whatever may be the eventual practical and political results of the movement to hitch the Tennessee Valley Authority and a private power concern together as a working team, that latest addition to the varied experimentation developed in the TVA project has a particular interest for business. That stems from the fundamentally and functionally important question:—Can public and private interests work together satisfactorily?

As things look to day, the hook-up is not going to increase the area or the volume of TVA activity in the field of chemical manufacturing. But, what tomorrow will present in existence or in vista nobody can say. The private member of the team certainly will want to make a profit. If the threat of regional supporters of the public member that they will not purchase power in which the private member has any productive part attains anything like the possible measure of the actual adoption of that attitude, the power will have to be directed into other channels. It would have to be expected that those channels would not lie mainly in wholly new areas of experimentation.

President Eisenhower has a thought-provoking idea in his broad program of teaming up public and private interests in the utilization of natural resources for the producton of electric power. He has not, apparently, gone far in the direction of similar teaming for the utilization of the power thus produced. That, quite obviously, is a practically unlimited field. As all the regions in which the power team can be expected to go to work, at least within the present decade, contain various natural resources besides those of agriculturally adaptable soil, the opportunities for application of the power are many. If those opportunities are left, even in small part to public development, it must be expected that politicomics will have a very big, if not important, role in all the undertakings.

It will take some time to learn enough from the TVA teamwork about the practicability—and profitability—of such collaboration on which to base dependable appraisals of opportunities for its extension to other regions. It will take still more time for business to know just where it should step into consideration—to say nothing of development—of those opportunities. So, it is quite clear that all productive divisions of the national business entity should prepare to sense and to tackle the lessons which lie somewhere in the operations of the newest TVA experiment. They will need to know all that they possibly can learn from that study—if they are going to avert the inevitable attempt to promote the politically popular, and profitable, idea of a welfare state.

Hoover Job for Business

Business leaders are faced with a very big job involving a most important responsibility. The reason is the completion of the work of the Hoover commission on the improvement of functioning by the federal government. Only a part of the commission's findings will require legislative action. President Eisenhower is reported to have ordered all agencies to get ready and get going in carrying out the recommendations of the commission. Although that is the larger side of the task of improvement, it has some legislative aspect. The reaction of congress to the proposals of the commission already are not wholly favorable. A wholly favorable attitude cannot be expected because of their effect on patronage and other political perquisites; and they will not all fit into popular political ideas of what and who government should be. That puts the job of getting enough done squarely up to private promotion of the commission's proposals—but not, as some are advocating, the acceptance of everything that the commission may recommend. That was one of the reasons for the splitting of private support for the first Hoover program; some of its recommendations were not desirable from the standpoint of practical economic relations between government and business.

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report has asked for "active encouragement" by private citizens along the lines expected to be reported this week by the Bureau of the Budget on the progress toward improvement in various governmental agencies. Something more than encouragement will be needed. Business leaders will have to apply a bit of persuasion—and pressure—at points where they have appropriate contacts. Those who are not in some way affiliated with the citizens committee should get fully informed on that organization's position.

One thing for which the committee stands is a thorough review of all facts relevant to any proposal of the Hoover commission before deciding upon an attitude toward what is proposed. It has not been made known whether or in what manner the citizens committee will furnish adequate factual information in that connection. No announcement has yet been made of any intention of the committee to hold a public meeting such as it had on the first Hoover report. Apparently the intention is to await events; because the expressed belief of the chairman of the committee is that encouraging progress will be made this year in the application of the Hoover recommendations.

It is earnestly to be desired that business leaders will be still more active in the functioning of the citizens comittee than they were in its previous work. One thing to which they should give particular attention and support, perhaps more than to the matter of governmental competition with private business, is governmental incompetence in its own business. Business leaders must take full cognizance of what is being disclosed by the current probing of governmental contracts. They must recognize that the ancient warning, "Caveat Emptor," is most essential in governmental buying. They must, on the other hand, make positive declarations on the necessity that a government buyer must be competent as well as wary. It will help them to stress that necessity now that the services of the "5-percenter" have been outlawed.

Business leaders can do more than any other group to assure the people of the United States a better government at a lower price. They should apply themselves earnestly to the doing of that.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The program of the Foreign Operations Administration of showing the rest of the world our technics and know-how for getting things done has now been extended to Japan. It is entirely probable that in a few months or early next year several teams of Japanese industrialists and technicians will tour certain branches of the American industry to learn the latest wrinkles in productivity that can be used to improve their own indsutries.

These plans are still in the nebulous state but it is pretty certain that the fertilizer manufacturers and the coaltar dyes producers will be asked to open their doors, along with, perhaps, other branches of the industry, to visiting groups from Japan. FOA officials feel that these industries in Japan can use some help in improving their production technics and are hopeful that American producers will cooperate.

Officials are making it possible for the group from Japan to visit American industry according to the needs of the Japanese industries. Those branches of the Japanese indsutries that are reasonably advanced in productivity technics are not being invited. For instance, there was a desire in Japan to send over a team on textile chemistry, such as the production of synthetic yarns and fabrics, but this was turned down. The invitation is being extended only to those industries that are in need of aid.

Also, there is another phase of the FOA's program. While teams of Japanese are being invited to tour our industries, a team of top-level American businessmen is being sent to Japan to lecture on American ways of doing business, etc. The first group is now in Japan for a six-weeks stay and others will follow. They will hold one-week seminars in the major cities lecturing to groups of up to eighty Japanese upper management officials at each seminar.

FOA explains that the seminar project is part of a $500,000 program of technical cooperation aimed at strengthening Japan's economy through increased efficiency in industry, agriculture, mining, labor, transportation and related fields. An expansion of Japan's trade, particularly in the Far East, and an increase in Japan's purchasing power and the standard of living of her people are expected results.

Tung Oil Project Set Up

An industry fellowship for research on tung oil has been established by the National Tung Oil Marketing Cooperative, Inc., at the Southern Utilization Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service in New Orleans, La. Object of this cooperative industry Department of Agriculture fellowship is to improve and extend the utilization of tung oil in paint and varnishes.

The work to be done on tung oil will be integrated into the branch's broad program of research to maintain and extend the utilization of vegetable oils. It is hoped that research done under the fellowship will result in superior paints and varnishes having improved drying time, hardness, water resistance, and abrasion resistance.

Heavy Chemicals

Strikes and strike threats pervaded the atmosphere last week. The Florida phosphate strike continued at mines and plants, affecting production at all but three major production facilities. A sudden strike at a plant of an alkali producer stopped production of chlorine, soda ash, caustic soda, and a number of other chemicals in one locality.

Also important to the industry were threats of strikes, including a projected steel strike as well as a walkout at mines and plants of the copper industry. Chemical producers breathed more easily as word arrived late Friday that the contemplated steel strike had been settled. Tin plate mills were also expected to continue operations as a result of the wage dispute settlement.

Copper remained tight on the domestic market, and although prices here were unchanged, threats of the copper strike as well as recent dock and railroad strikes in Great Britain sent copper higher on the London metal exchange. Nickel and selenium stocks remained critically short, with no relief seen for the near future. The mercury market continued weak. Silver advanced sharply during the week, after falling off from 35-year highs set earlier.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 1 at 95.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 97.1 percent for the previous week and 92.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production of selected acids, in tons.

	April	Mar.	Apr. '54
Acid, chromic	1,168	1,411	1,037
Hydrochloric from salt and acid	12,422	13,370	11,658
from chlorine and hydrogen	12,815	13,203	14,017
byproduct	34,029	43,026	35,676
Total	59,266	69,599	61,351
Hydrofluoric	5,465	5,263	4,363
Nitric	201,956	206,932	148,261
Phosphoric, from phosphorus	131,378	135,227	132,942
from phosphate rock	180,681	176,981	132,037
Total	312,059	312,208	264,979
Sulfuric, chamber	198,247	237,186	228,234
contact	1,140,868	1,150,645	965,446
spent (fortified)	65,575	74,729	67,708
Total	1,339,115	1,387,831	1,193,680

Acid, Boric—The market showed no appreciable change from previous report. Demand continued active, and withdrawals against contracts were reported in good volume. Prices remained steady, and some grades were said to be in close supply.

Acid, Chromic—Buying interest was good for prompt needs. Sales to platers continued to feature the market. Consuming interest in April was said to have been very strong. Stocks in producing plants at the end of April totaled only 969 tons, as against, 1,132 tons on hand at the end of March.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand for water-white acid was such that producers moved as much as they could make during the week. Generally, demand was good, although it was reported that byproduct acid was still in oversupply in a good many localities due to heavy chlorination of organics such as DDT and other pesticides, as well as chlorinated solvents and intermediates.

Hydrochloric acid stocks at the end of April declined to 12,308 tons from a total of 15,093 tons on hand at the end of March, according to the Bureau of Census.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand for this acid continued strong from several consuming industries, as well as the government. Production of hydrofluoric acid in April set a new all-time monthly high, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Stocks of hydrofluoric acid in the hands of producers April 30 amounted to 1,261 tons, as compared with 1,535 tons on hand at the end of March. Figures are on a 100 percent HF basis.

Acid, Nitric—Prices were unchanged. Buying interest held up well. Heavy steel output continued to play an important part in consumption.

Acid, Phosphoric—Manufacturers of food grade acid continued to produce from stocks of raw materials on hand in some instances where production of the acid hinged on phosphate rock shipped from Florida. It was generally felt that business was still at near-normal levels despite the month-old strike in Florida which affected all but three phosphate rock producers in that state.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Silver, ⅞c. per oz.
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $3 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
98.35	98.35	98.33	98.49

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Acid, Sulfuric—Buying inquiry held up well for some end uses, and declined for others. Restriction of petroleum production was said to have dampened demand from that source, and because of the phosphate strike, production of superphosphate was cut back even below normally low seasonal requirements.

Ammonium sulfate output was also off. Synthetic detergents were experiencing the usual seasonal slump. However, there were some bright spots in the consumption pattern, notably steel. Steel production last week was estimated at 2,320,000 tons, or 95 percent of present capacity, as against actual production of 2,292,000 tons the previous week and 1,568,000 tons for the corresponding week of last year.

Aluminum Chloride — Production of aluminum chloride in April amounted to 2,785 tons of anhydrous, and 1,076 tons of liquid and crystal, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures compare with output of 2,780 tons of anhydrous and 1,531 tons of liquid and crystal during March, and 2,761 tons of anhydrous and 1,055 tons of liquid and crystal during April, 1954.

Calcium Chloride—Demand was steady for immediate needs. Orders for highway dust control were in good volume, and kept supplies in close balance. Quotations were unchanged.

Chlorine—A sudden walkout at the works of a major producer last week cut off chlorine production at one plant. Trade sources were of the opinion that the already closely balanced market could become even tighter, should the walkout be of any duration.

Current consuming demand was strong for chlorination of hydrocarbons, including pesticides, glycols, and other applications, and paper mills were also active in the market. Chlorine gas output dropped in April, and this situation was thought due to two strikes at alkali plants during that month.

Copper Sulfate — Current agricultural demand continued to pick up. Buyers came into the market for immediate needs. Shipments were reported moving promptly and in good volume to farmers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Maine, where the potato crop appears to be about three weeks later than usual this year, demand has slowly begun to pick up.

Industrial buying interest was well maintained and active. Currently, producers had only about two or three days' inventories on hand, but stocks were expected to build up during the next few weeks, due to stepped-up production schedule. Prices were unchanged.

Nickel Salts—Although the government recently released a sizable quantity of nickel for third and fourth quarter diversion to private industry, it was noted that alloying manufacturers would probably be assigned the lion's share, and that manufacturers of nickel salts would still be caught short. The supply position was not expected to improve materially, and although primary schedules remained firm and unchanged, resale prices were reported considerably higher.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production figures for chlorine and alkalies, in tons.

	April	Mar.	Apr. '54
Chlorine gas	235,158	269,319	231,336
liquid	146,378	144,534	122,563
Potash, caustic, liquid	7,981	7,576	5,617
solid	1,669	1,935	1,576
Soda ash, ammonia soda process, finished light	213,765	232,601	223,742
finished dense	135,208	146,495	143,441
natural	48,329	49,498	43,722
Soda, caustic, 68-74% liquid	44,380	53,005	48,060
other liquid	198,464	225,441	184,698
dry	35,422	38,799	43,723
electrolytic process liquid	236,311	274,144	234,537
dry	22,625	26,213	25,054
lime soda process liquid	41,955	43,101	41,944
dry	12,797	12,586	15,669
Sodium bicarbonate, crude	420,065	359,569	424,112
finished	9,114	10,630	8,978
Sulfate anhydrous (refd.)	23,286	26,312	17,893
Glauber's salt	13,163	13,122	10,628
Saltcake (crude, coml.)	53,809	55,361	53,941

Potash, Caustic — Buying interest showed little change during the week, and producers reported a continuing good vol-

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ume of sales. Prices were unchanged, and supplies were ample for present needs.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand was thought to have eased somewhat during the week, as consuming plants went over to the decreasing production schedules concurrent with the summer season. The television tube industry was not as active in the market as previously. However, the first four months showed that the number of television sets shipped to dealers was 13 percent higher than during the same period of 1954.

January-April showed a total of 2,329,449 sets shipped, as compared with 2,065,871 sets shipped during the corresponding period in 1954. In April, 361,102 sets were shipped, compared with 690,097 sets in March and 410,032 sets in April, 1954.

Soda Ash—One plant of a producer of soda ash was tied up by a strike at midweek. However, there was little or no concern in the trade about possible shortages as a result of the strike. It was pointed out that even should the strike be lengthy, there would be enough ash produced by facilities remaining in operation to more than offset supplies lost by the inoperative plant.

The glass industry remained active, although it was noted that some declines in consumption had taken place due to normal seasonal slowdowns. Output of safety glass for automobiles continued high. Interest in light ash for use in the making of aluminum remained strong, due to peak production levels in the aluminum industry.

Although the phosphate industry in Florida was hampered by strikes, and shipments of soda ash by some manufacturers in the south were believed to have fallen off, two major factors combined to offset any real loss of market: (1) the peak season of demand for phosphate was past, and (2) many prosphoric acid plants were outside areas affected by the labor dispute and were working either on supplies obtained from phosphate mines in other states, or from heavy stockpiles of raw materials.

Soda, Caustic—Although one plant of a caustic soda producer was shut down by a strike, there was no fear of imminent shortages. Current electrolytic caustic production was high, owing to increased consumer needs for chlorine which is evolved from the same process.

Buying interest was well held, with rayon, paper and pulp, and other consumers active for liquid and solid material. Prices were steady and unchanged. The Bureau of Census reports that stocks of electrolytic liquid caustic soda in April declined to 125,237 tons from 138,948 tons on hand at the end of March. Stocks of dry electrolytic caustic declined to 30,966 tons at the end of April, as compared with 32,925 tons on hand at the end of March. Lime-soda caustic liquid stocks declined from 10,036 tons in March to 7,183 tons in April, and dry declined from 5,077 tons March to 4,089 tons in April.

Nonferrous Metals

Shipments of aluminum forgings, pressings and impact extrusions in 1954 amounted to 73,700,000 pounds, a decrease of 39,600,000 pounds, or 35 percent below the 113,300,000 pounds shipped in 1953,

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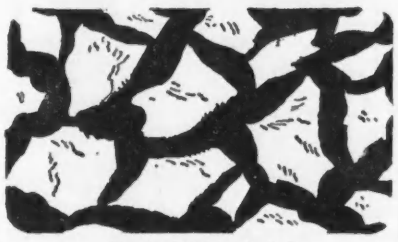
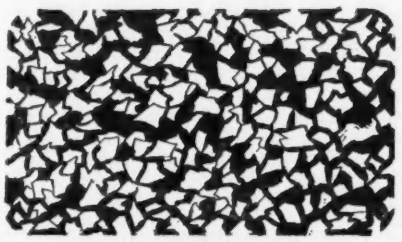
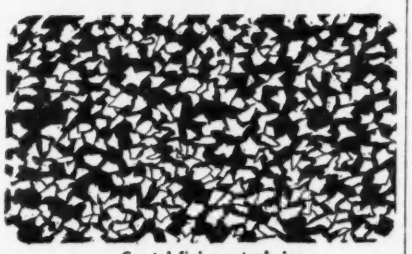


Standard flake, actual size



Fine flake, actual size



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according to a release issued jointly by the Business and Defense Services Administration and the Bureau of Census.

Forgings stock used by forging plants in production of forgings, pressings, and impact extrusions totaled 106,900,000 pounds in 1954, 30 percent less than the 152,700,000 pounds consumed in 1953. Consumption of forging stock averaged 1.451 pounds for each pound of finished product shipped in 1954, as compared with 1.348 pounds in 1953.

Copper—The market continued firm, with American metal quoted unchanged at 36c. per pound, delivered U. S. destinations, and the London market higher at around 42c. per pound. The domestic supply position was reported steadily worsening, and strike threats contributed to the unsettled positions. No. 2 scrap, having fallen off to 34c. per pound early in the week, rose again to 34½c. per pound late in the period.

Shipments of automotive replacement batteries increased in May to 1,571,000 units from 1,281,000 units in April, and 1,391,000 units shipped in May last year, according to the Association of American Battery Manufacturers. The May total was the highest for that month since 1951.

Total shipments for the first five months of 1955 rose to 7,298,000 units from 6,945,000 units in the corresponding period of last year.

Fluorspar—Consumption of all grades of fluorspar in the first quarter of 1955 totaled 131,500 short tons, an increase of about 9 percent compared with usage of 120,900 short tons in the fourth quarter of 1954, according to reports to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic production and shipments of all grades of finished fluorspar totaled 57,100 short tons and 60,100 short tons, respectively, compared with output of 59,800 short tons and shipments of 58,500 tons in the preceding quarter. Imports for consumption in the first quarter totaled 82,300 short tons, an increase of about 6 percent over those reported for the last quarter of 1954.

Domestic production and shipments of metallurgical grade fluorspar in the first quarter were 11,300 short tons and 14,200 tons, respectively, compared with output of 16,100 tons and shipments of 13,000 tons in the fourth quarter of 1954. Of the shipments of metallurgical grade reported in the first quarter, 10,300 short tons were from Illinois and Kentucky, and 3,900 tons from deposits in Nevada, Montana and Utah. In the first quarter of 1954, domestic output of metallurgical grade fluorspar totaled 19,600 short tons and shipments 10,000 tons, of which 7,200 tons were from the Illinois-Kentucky district and 2,800 tons from Western States.

Production and shipments of acid grade fluorspar remained virtually the same as in the preceding quarter. However, output of ceramic grade fluorspar increased 27 percent and shipments 19 percent compared with the fourth quarter of 1954.

Stocks at consumers' plants at the end of the first quarter were about 13 percent below stocks on hand at the end of 1954. Stocks of finished fluorspar at mines at the end of the first quarter also declined by about 9 percent, compared with inventories reported on hand at the end of 1954.

General imports from Canada, Germany, Italy, Mexico and Spain totaled 80,800 short tons in the first quarter, compared with 77,700 short tons in the preceding quarter. General imports, shown in table 6, include the quantities imported for immediate consumption plus entries for bonded storage warehouses or bonded smelting and refining warehouses. Imports for consumption, shown in table 5, include the quantities entering for immediate consumption and withdrawals from bonded storage or smelting and refining warehouses. Import figures include purchases of fluorspar by the government.

Mercury—The market continued weak. Metal was quoted last week at $278 to $281 per flask, spot. Consuming demand was quiet.

Silver—The market rose sharply last week, gaining ⅞c. per ounce. Bullion was quoted at 90⅛c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—The market remained firm, with Straits tin quoted at 95¼c. per pound, spot. Imports of tin in the United States in the first quarter this year amounted to 16,554 long tons, an increase of 6 percent over the like 1954 quarter, according to the Malayan Tin Bureau. Inmports of straits tin from Malaya, included in the total, rose to 10,731 tons, or almost 65 percent of all American imports, from 8,947 tons in the first quarter of 1954.

Every major tin mill was reported sold out for all practical purposes for the third quarter, and barring a steel strike, output was expected to remain high. It was too early to tell what effect a possible steel strike would have on the industry, but it was noted that at the present rate of consumption and production, there was not quite enough tin plate to meet all current and future needs.

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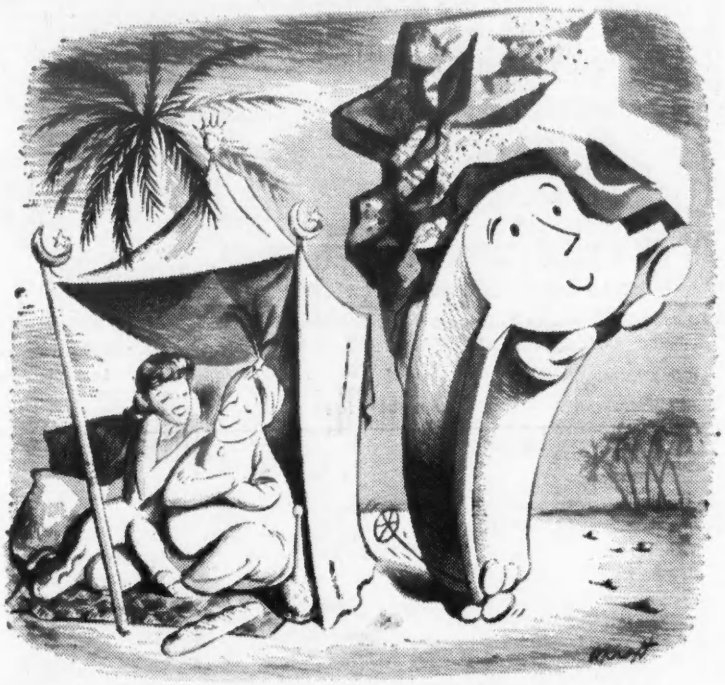

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Hercules Powder Appoints Jones, Grant to New Posts

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced the appointments of E. Langford Jones as director of sales and Charles A. Grant as manager of chemical cotton sales.

Mr. Jones will be responsible for directing the sales of chemical cotton and CMC. Mr. Jones joined Hercules in 1939 as a chemist at the Hopewell, Va., plant of the Virginia cellulose department. After serving as a chemist, operating supervisor, and chief chemist at the plant, he was transferred to Wilmington in 1950 and has been in sales work since that time. For the past year he has been sales manager of the department.

Mr. Grant will be concerned with the sales of chemical cotton. From 1947 to 1952, he was a technical sales service representative in the Chicago office. In 1952, he was named manager of the cellulose products department in the Chicago office, and served in that capacity until February, 1955, when he was transferred to the Virginia cellulose department as sales supervisor.

Dow Minneapolis, Cincinnati Offices Receive Sales Rank

Elevation of Dow Chemical Company's Minneapolis, Minn., and Cincinnati, Ohio, field offices to full sales office rank and plans for opening a new sales office in Buffalo, New York, have been announced by Donald Williams, vice-president and director of sales. Mr. Williams also announced the advancement of Marion E. Teller as manager of the Minneapolis office, Edward C. Earley as manager of the Cincinnati office and Eugene L. Martinez as manager of the Buffalo office, which is expected to open late this year.

'Racemics' Elects Officers

"The Racemics," a chemical industry organization formed three years ago to promote greater understanding between men active in purchasing and those in sales, has elected G. W. Larson of American Cyanamid Company president. A. J. Dimick of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company is the new vice-president, while C. G. Lewis of American Tobacco Company is secretary-treasurer. Presently limited to thirty members, the group takes its name from those chemical mixtures having equal amounts of two optically different forms of the same substance.

Cyanamid P. R. Manager

William A. Durbin has been named manager of the public relations department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, effective August 1. Mr. Durbin has served as special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as director of public relations at St. Louis University and with the staff of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, public relations counsel. Since 1950 he has been director of public relations of Burroughs Corporation.

General Tire Appoints 3 New Chemical Sales Agents

L. W. Reeves, manager of chemical sales for General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has announced the appointment of three new chemical sales agents in the paint manufacturing industry. The new agents and their territories are:—

Cary Company, Chicago, which will cover Chicago and surrounding areas in southeastern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and northwestern Indiana; Harry A. Baumstark & Co., St. Louis, Mo., which will cover St. Louis, most of Missouri, and parts of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky and Arkansas, and Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., which will cover territories surrounding its offices in Minneapolis, Minn.; Davenport and Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Col.; Wichita, Kan.; Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis, Tenn., and Tulsa, Okla.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The petroleum derivatives field remained very quiet last week, testifying to a silence that has settled throughout the industry. The silence was partially attributable to the regular summer slowdown. Another contributing factor was the uncertain status of the steel industry. Producers felt that the steel crisis, so close on the heels of that of the automotive industry, was one more reason for a particularly lack-luster summer market.

Many producers have made plans to continue the practice of shutting down plants completely for the vacation period. This move is not only a partial answer to summer slump, but also allows for maintenance and construction that might not be done during the regular working months.

Prices last week, as they had for the preceding months, remained dormant. Some producers spoke hopefully of a change in the fall, though they conceded that they were more interested in the rise in sales that a price change might represent, rather than the change itself.

Benzol, a pace setter for good markets, remained with the rest of the field, moving neither in sales nor in production. Lacquer diluents alone, of the products dependent upon summer sales, appeared to show a continued rise.

Cleaners naphtha continued, in its sales figures, to show the ravages caused by the heightening use of synthetic material in the textile field. The waxes, microcrystalline and paraffine, also showed a slowdown last week.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—It was an indolent week with changes in neither sales, production nor prices. Inventories continue high and are expected to remain intact until the Fall. Though a cutback is expected in the automobile industry, there has been no lag in production. According to one spokesman, there are enough outlets outside the automobile field to keep buying on a steady level. However, other producers expressed doubts and showed trepidation in the face of the expected cutback. One spokesman noted that the potential of the automotive industry cutback coupled with the potential of trouble within the steel industry could mean nothing but trouble for the producer.

Cleaners Naphtha — With the flow of synthetic fiber materials into the clothing market reaching new heights, cleaners naphtha has been through one of its quietest weeks. Producers concede that at a time when the market should be riding on top of a seasonal tidal wave, they are actually merely on top of an unsteady stream. Though sales are grantedly superior to those of the other three quarters, they yet remain far beneath the summer sales of other years. Producers have approached the new problem in various ways. Some claim that the situation is only a temporary one and intend to attempt to weather it; one has already begun research into other outlets for his product, while a third group, very much in the minority, continues to claim that there is no problem. There were no changes in production figures. Stocks remained high. Quotations were unchanged.

Heptane—The rate of demand during the past week has satisfied most producers. Production, however, was reported in no way pressed by demand. Requirements in the export market were not greatly changed, industry sources noted. Prices remained on a par with their former levels, with material quoted at 19c. per gallon in tankcars at Bayonne, N. J.

Mineral Spirits—Competition remained heavy through last week, though producers contended that volume sales served to offset this. Though the sales continued high, there was no perceptable stock depletion and producers noted that any buying spurts could be handled with comparative ease. Production remained on an even keel; quotations were unchanged.

Partial Aromatics—The slight rise in demand of two weeks ago was proven, by last week's drop in sales, to be nothing more than a flurry. The drop brought sales back to the steady level at which they had held through most of the spring. Production also remained steady, with some plants already preparing for the two week vacation shutdown, this month. Quotations were unchanged.

Toluol—There was no changes noted in either production, prices or the sales of toluol last week. Producers noted that neither government nor industrial buyers showed interest in any new buying above the present level.

Xylol — Insecticide sales continued to buoy up the xylol market. Outside of sales to insecticide manufacturers, however, the field was suffering from the summer slump, and a further slowdown most producers claim is being caused by the troubles within the steel industry. In spite of this, production has remained heavy. Spokesman offered the same reason for high production figures as were offered by toluol producers: a cutback of any proportion may leave manufacturers short.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 18 totaled 275,768,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,692,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 924,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 449,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and 475,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Aside from previously listed price changes, the market was quiet in most areas over the past week. Suppliers were still busy preparing new promotional ideas for propane and butane during July and August. Inventories were being increased at most points, producers noted. Dealers were watching sales figures closely and competition was said to be becoming tighter. Prices were unchanged.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — A steady market in microcrystalline continued last week, with the slight rise of the week previous being contained and somewhat enlarged. Producers considered this an excellent sign in view of the summer slump they are contending with. The rise was shown in both refined and other grades. Production continued steady, with inventories remaining low, as they have since earlier in the season. There were no quotation changes.

Paraffin—Wax covered containers were being produced at good rates, industry sources reported. Conesquently, the wax manufacturers were selling most of the paraffin produced on a tight supply and demand basis. Some producers noted that summer cutbacks in plant schedules had not effected sales to any great extent. Prices remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous

April crude oil production averaged 6,887,000 barrels daily, an increase of 1,000 barrels daily over March figures, the Bureau of Mines has reported. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil declined 156,000 barrels daily from the March average to 6,522,000 barrels daily. Stocks of domestic crude increased at the rate of 365,000 barrels daily during the month. Total domestic and foreign crude stocks were 275,232,000 barrels on April 30, compared with 264,430,000 on March 31. Oil well completions in April numbered 2,787 or 49 more than March. Active drilling rigs in operation at the end of the month totaled 5,517.

Estimated consumption or exportation of domestic crude oil in July is estimated at 6,600,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—The solvent and diluent market was relatively unchanged. Supplies were adequate with good demand reported for light paint thinners and lacquer diluents. Interest in cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, was fair to moderate with less volume than earlier in the second quarter.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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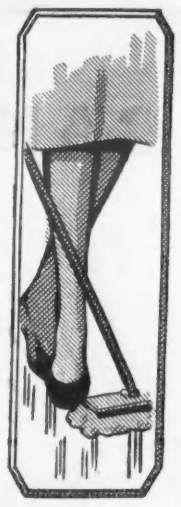

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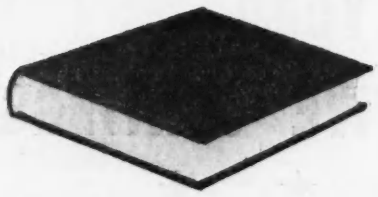

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Oil, Gas Lands Offered For Leasing in Louisiana

Louisiana oil lands totaling 360.43 acres will be offered for oil and gas leasing through competitive bid sales to be held by the Bureau of Land Management at 1 p. m. (E.D.T.) on July 20 and July 27, Acting Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis announced last week.

The parcels to be offered for lease at the July 20 sale are situated in Caddo Parish within known geologic structures of producing oil and gas fields. In all, 34.39 acres in Waskom Field and 235.35 acres in Mooringsport Field comprise the July 20 offering.

The July 27 sale will offer 42.17 acres in Cartersville Field and 48.52 acres in Elm Grove Field. The tracts are located in Bossier Parish. All bids must be submitted to the supervisor, Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25 D. C., on or before 1 p. m. (E.D.T.) July 20 and 27, 1955, respectively. Awards will be made to the qualified bidders of the highest cash amount per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing the lands.

AEC to Sell Heavy Water For Use by French Gov't

Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, last week announced that the United States has agreed to sell to the French government thirty tons of heavy water to be used in two research reactors.

This project was among the matters discussed by Mr. Strauss with representatives of the French government during his visit to Paris last April. AEC has authorized the sale to be made during the years 1956-1958 to the French Commission for Atomic Energy.

The projected sale to France of heavy water, which is used as a "moderator" in reactors to slow down the speed of neutrons, is the fourth sale of its kind. Agreements for the sale of heavy water also have been made with Australia, India and Italy for use in research reactors. The four actions are part of the President's atoms for peace program.

Calif. Standard Completes Twin Catalytic Reformers

Completion of the two largest refining units in its $50,000,000 program to upgrade gasoline quality has been announced by Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco.

The twin facilities are catalytic reformers which have been placed on stream at Standard's Richmond and El Segundo, Calif., refineries to substantially improve gasoline quality, especially from an octane standpoint. New motor gasolines from the two reformers are being produced at a rate of more than 1,500,000 gallons a day.

Two other catalytic reformers of lesser capacity are under construction at refineries operated by Standard subsidiaries at Vancouver, B. C., and El Paso, Tex.

Deep Rock Oil to Change Its Name to Crescent Corp.

Deep Rock Oil Corporation's board of directors has approved a change in the name of the corporation to Crescent Corporation. The new name will be submitted to stockholders for approval at a special meeting to be held in Tulsa, Okla., July 12. Continuing in their present posts with Crescent will be W. H. Garbade as president, W. F. Styler, jr., as vice-president and treasurer and C. A. Houy as vice-president in charge of exploration and production.

Indiana Standard Appoints

R. W. Gerhard has been appointed director of the coordination division in the distribution economics department of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, Ill. Mr. Gerhard had been supervisor of cost control in the general office of the manufacturing department. He joined the company in 1944 as a chemical engineer at its Wood River, Ill., refinery.

Chase Names Clifford Off

Chase Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has named Clifford Off, jr., to handle the sale of its polyisocyanate resins. Mr. Off was formerly with Insul-Mastic Corporation of America, where he was sales manager and a director.

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

In the field of large volume industrial aliphatic organic chemicals there was little doing pricewise with the exception of a 4c. per pound cut in thiourea. However, a summary of price changes as previously reported would be in order here, since these spot prices just became effective on contract July 1.

Involved in the July 1 contract price picture were the following important items:—Up ½ cent per pound were diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, ethylene glycol, ethylene oxide, propylene glycol, propylene oxide, triethanolamine, triethylene glycol and tripropylene glycol. Up ¼ cent per pound were such items as perchloroethylene, formaldehyde, and flake paraformaldehyde.

Unchanged were items related to the above chemicals in such a way that it would be normally expected that they would follow along with the price advance. The news is that they remained unchanged. Such items were the di- and mono- isomers of ethanolamine, paraformaldehyde in powder and high strength forms, hexamine and pentaerythritol both made from formaldehyde, and trichloroethylene.

All organic solvents were moving in quite good volume into consuming channels. Outlook for the third quarter was definitely more optimistic than should be expected in view of plant vacation shutdowns, and the announced cutback in the automotive industry. Suppliers seemed to feel that business would be down a bit in the third quarter, but that this would not hurt very much, and that overall 1955 would be the biggest year yet. This feeling seemed to pervade the entire aliphatic organic chemical field.

Acetone—While supplies were indeed quite abundant, resulting from overproduction, the fact remained that the price tone seemed rather firm at 7c. in tankcars, when viewed on a nationwide basis. Past movements of distressed lots at under the market prices had not been allowed to upset the entire market or its price structure. The Tariff Commission reported April production of acetone at 43,518,473 pounds, as compared with the March output of 45,828,292 pounds.

Acetic Acid—Prices were firm, demand well sustained, and supplies quite adequate. Production in April of this year amounted to 1,800,000 pounds, as against 1,662,000 pounds of the natural source acid. Meanwhile, synthetically produced acid was turned out in the month of April at the rate of 43,455,842 pounds, a slight drop from the 46,438,347 pounds turned out in March.

Acetic Anhydride — In line with most organic chemicals this item moved in quite good volume under a well sustained demand. Prices were firm and unchanged. April output was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 72,126,553 pounds, as against the 78,590,099 pounds turned out in March. Third quarter prospects were said to be good.

Alcohol — Demand was reported sufficient to move all grades in good volume. There was an abundant supply available from which prompt shipments were constantly being made. There was currently no price weakening, or tendency in that direction.

Butyl Alcohol—Solvent uses were reported as holding up quite strongly at the mid-year. Prices were firm and unchanged, and the high level of production moved promptly from production channels directly into industrial consumption. According to the Tariff Commission, April output of n-Butyl alcohol amounted to 20,958,623 pounds, as compared with the 20,784,081 pounds turned out in March.

Carbon Disulfide—Output was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 46,684,765 pounds in April compared with the March production figure of 46,278,562 pounds. There was ample supply on hand for prompt shipment, but no real oversupply. This balance was expected to carry over into the third quarter with demand easing off slightly.

Carbon Tetrachloride—The market was firm and unchanged last week, entering the third quarter in the relatively balanced position that had characterized the second quarter. No price changes were in prospect. The Tariff Commission reported production in April as 19,442,253 pounds, as against output the previous month of 22,414,374 pounds.

Ethanolamines—Contract prices becoming effective July 1 reflected a ¼c. per pound advance on triethanolamine only, with no price increases on the mono- and di- isomers. Increased manufacturing costs to get additional volume of tri- was the reason behind the price move. The combined total output of the three isomers in April amounted to 6,172,352 pounds, as against the 6,546,751 pounds turned out in March of 1955.

Ethyl Acetate—On the basis of 85 percent grade, production of ethyl acetate amounted to 9,006,074 pounds in April and 4,570,601 pounds in March. Demand for this and its competitive isopropyl acetate was described as good. No price changes were in the prospective horizon at the mid-year.

Ethyl Ether—Industrial solvent uses for this item were stabilized at what were regarded as good business volume for this type of fast evaporating solvent. Prices were firm and felt not likely to change. The combined USP and technical grades reached a production figure in April of 1,942,822 pounds, off slightly from the 2,537,118 pounds turned out in March of this year.

Ethylene Glycol—The first four months of this year started out in boom fashion on ethylene glycol, totaling 243,200,000 pounds as against 177,500,000 pounds during the first four months of 1954. That made this year look more like the ethylene glycol boom of 1952 and early 1953, as compared with the soft market position which the item held a year ago. The tone of the market, too, was comparable to the 1952 level, supplies being definitely on the short side.

However, while the demand and supply situation resembled the market at midyear 1952, there was a marked price contrast. After the price advance that became effective July 1, ethylene glycol was currently quoted ½c. per pound higher, bringing it to 13½c. in tankcars, as against the 1952 midyear price of 17c. per pound in tankcars. There was little hope that the item could, this year, be restored to the more adequate profit levels of 1952.

Ethylene Oxide — Contract prices ½c. per pound higher became effective July 1. Demand was extremely heavy. Supplies were virtually on the tight side, but not much. While some producers felt they could do considerably more business if they had the material, a feeling based on inquiries; the fact seemed to be that extra business would indeed be considerable for a given producer if he got it all. However, since the same business probably goes looking among all the producers, the extra volume involved divided among the producers would be not nearly so substantial.

Formaldehyde—As previously reported, currently published spot prices became effective on contract as of July 1. The new contract prices are accordingly ¼c. per pound higher than heretofore. On a 37 percent by weight basis, April production amounted to 104,641,038 pounds, as compared with March at 111,365,941 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Glycerine—The market for refined grades was quite firm, and shipments were being made promptly to consuming industries at a rate which did not permit the accumulation of any stocks with which to improve the industry's inventory position. As a matter of fact glycerine disappearance has recently been exceeding production and imports so that stocks on hand around the 40,000,000 pound level equivalent to about two months supply.

Hexamine—There was no price change in hexamethylenetetramine as a result of

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Paraformaldehyde, flake, ¼c. per lb.
Perchlorothylene, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Thiourea, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
131.03	130.97	130.50	131.89

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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the recent ¼c. price advance in formaldehyde effected on contract July 1. The market was steady at reasonably good volume. Supplies were adequate. April production amounted to 2,098,235 pounds as against the March output of 1,935,425 pounds.

Methanol—This alcohol moved in continued heavy volume last week. Production levels were essentially at capacity, but there was enough to go around. Most sources regarded the situation as a nicely balanced market. There was no evidence of any price movement in the immediate future.

The Tariff Commission reported the production of synthetic methanol as amounting to 105,485,932 pounds in April, as compared with 103,124,913 pounds in March of this year. The production of natural methanol in March amounted to 1,175,280 pounds.

Paraformaldehyde—Flake paraformaldehyde advanced in price ¼c. per pound effective on contract July 1. Powder did not advance in price, however, and remained at 15½c. in carlot quantities in Zone 1 and 17c. in Zone 2. The new carlot zone 1 price on the flake was 10¾c. per pound in bags, and ranged as to quantity from 12¾c. to 13¾c. per pound for less than carlot bag quantities. Prices on material packaged in 300 pound drums was ½c. higher. Demand was firm and strong. USP X grade of paraformaldehyde did not change in price.

Pentaerythritol—The recent advance of ¼c. per pound on formaldehyde did not have any effect on the price of this polyol. Prices held steady on the mixed as well as the individual isomers, and the feeling was expressed that it would be likely to hold. Production during the first four months of 1955 amounted to some 21,000,000 pounds, as against 70,100,000 pounds for glycerine, 20,000,000 pounds for propylene glycol, and 243,200,000 pounds of ethylene glycol.

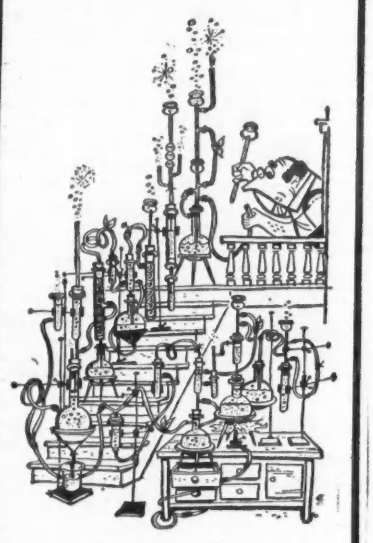
Sustained demand could lead to record production of PE this year. The last two years have shown annual productions of 56,300,000 pounds in 1953 and 56,500,000 pounds in 1954.

Perchloroethylene—Effective July 1 on contract prices were listed ¼c. per pound higher on this item across the board. In addition, the carlot and less carlot quantities were once again quoted on the more sensible basis of "per pound" instead "per drum." Carlot drum quantities were listed at 12½c. per pound, less than carlot drum quantities were quoted at 14c. per pound. Tankwagon prices of 1,000 gallons minimum were quoted at 11½c. per pound and tankcars at 11c. These prices were on a freight allowed basis delivered in the East. In the West, prices were ½c. per pound higher. The Tariff Commission reported April production at 11,620,228 pounds, as compared with the March output of 14,333,489 pounds.

Propylene Glycol — Production of this item for the first four months of this year amounted to 20,000,000 pounds. Demand continued heavy, and the ½c. per pound price advance effected July 1 on contract did not deter demand in the slightest. If demand, and production to satisfy it, continues through the year, 1955 production might be quite comparable to 1953's output of some 59,600,000 pounds. In 1954 the annual production amounted to 49,400,000 pounds.

Propylene Oxide—As of July 1, the price of this item advanced on contract ½c. per

—Continued on page 54



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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Fair to good demand was reported for textile and leather chemicals for actual needs, while interest for later delivery was restricted owing to the summer vacations, which will shut down consumer plants. Prices were unchanged and the market tone remained on steady basis. Egg derivatives were firmer and flake albumin and egg yolk were advanced 5 to 6 cents per pound. The recently announced advance of 2 cents per pound for sodium hydrosulfite became effective July 1. Other chemicals were quotably unchanged and well held.

Conditions in potato starch were unchanged and steady. Trading was limited to prompt needs. Production in Maine has practically ceased for this season and moderate offers were available at unchanged quotations. Stocks in Idaho were still tight. Trading in tapioca flour was fairly active and confined to Brazilian grades. Shipments were maintained at former levels.

Tanning materials continued quiet. Offers for shipment were maintained at current levels, reflecting the steadiness of primary markets. Many tanneries will shut down during the first two weeks of July owing to vacations.

Over the seventeen year span from 1937 to 1953, the consumption of man-made fibers increased by 1,205,000,000 pounds, a gain of 353 percent, while the corresponding increase for cotton, wool, silk, and linen combined was 594,000,000 pounds, or 14 percent, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. The man-made fiber gain from 1952 to 1953 was chiefly concentrated in the industrial uses group, while other categories held their own or showed minor changes, except in the women's and misses' apparel group which showed a decrease. In men's apparel consumption of man-made fibers increased 128,000,000 pounds, or 376 percent between 1937 and 1953 and other fibers (cotton, wool, silk and linen) increased 161,000,000 pounds, or 16 percent, and in women's and misses' apparel man-made fibers made a gain of 92 percent against a gain of 31 percent for other fibers during the same period.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin flake, 5c. to 6c. per lb.
Yolk, 4c. per lb.
Sodium hydrosulfite, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
104.64	104.63	103.95	95.79

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in April totaled 9,657 tons compared with 9,538 tons in March and 9,294 tons in April last year according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants were indicated at 3,857 tons, April 30, against 3,969 tons, March 31. Consuming demand continued at a good rate, chiefly against current contracts.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Output in April was higher totaling 2,746 tons against 2,600 tons in March and 2,059 tons in April last year according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 1,548 tons, April 30, against 1,104 tons, March 31. Market was firm at the advance of 2c. per pound, which became effective July 1. Carlots and truckloads were quoted at 22c. per pound and lesser quantities at 22½c., works.

Sulfonated Oils — Sulfonated tallow grades were quotably unchanged, but steadier due to the firmness of basic materials. Other sulfonated grades were unchanged. Trading was reported moderate for prompt needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Business was reported fairly active for immediate needs. Quotations were without change, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Starch—Market remained unchanged and steady. Demand was restricted to actual requirements. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds, higher. Visible corn supply declined 1,761,000 bushels to 28,555,000 bushels for the week ending June 23, compared with 14,558,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin — Further strength featured this market and prices were higher. Flake was raised 5c. to $1.69 to $1.72 per pound, and powder, $1.73 to $1.76 per pound, spot according to quantity and seller. Business was reported quite active for prompt delivery. Technical ruled unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity.

Liquid egg production during May for immediate consumption, drying, and freezing totaled 84,867,000 pounds, compared with 72,498,000 in May last year and 1949-53 average of 91,103,000 pounds, it was reported by the Crop Reporting Board. The quantities used for immediate consumption and freezing were larger but smaller for drying than last year.

Dried egg (egg solids) production totaled 2,913,000 pounds, compared with 3,178,000 pounds during May last year and the average of 7,000,000 pounds. May production consisted of 451,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,293,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,169,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during May last year consisted of 404,000 pounds of dried whole, 1,128,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,646,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Frozen egg production in May totaled 68,700,000 pounds, compared with 55,448,000 pounds in May last year and average of 65,449,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 43,000,000 pounds, compared with 30,000,000 pounds in May last year and the average increase of 35,000,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk — This market also was stronger, advancing 4c. to 6c. per pound, according to seller. Demand was fairly active for immediate delivery. Prices ranged from $1.69 to $1.74 per pound, spot depending upon quantity and seller. Yolk production in May amounted to 1,169,000 pounds, against 1,646,000 pounds in May last year.

Potato Starch—While business was restricted, the market ruled steady at prevailing quotations. Carlots were available at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine for immediate shipment. Buying interest was less active due to the start of summer vacations which will close plants for two weeks during July and August. Stocks on spot were maintained at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. The Idaho market was merely nominal at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Inquiry for imported starch continued light. French starch was unchanged at 7.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid for prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour—Good volume of trading was reported in Brazilian flour at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Offers for shipment were maintained at that figure. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound exwarehouse, according to quantity. Market for Far Eastern flour was quiet and nominal, with offers light as production has about ended for this season.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Offers for shipment were limited. Prompt shipments were held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment continued light, due to short crop. Buying interest was quite active, while actual trading was quiet, owing to scarcity of offerings. Prices were unchanged and firm. JI's were quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed, $78 to $80, and Bombay, $60, same basis. Solid extract was maintained at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Business was reported restricted to occasional lots for prompt shipment. Market was unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — Primary markets remained steady at prevailing prices. Trading was reported quiet. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton exdock and merchantable, $95 same basis, prompt shipment. Extracts were well held. East African was quoted at 9¾c. per pound and South African, 10c. exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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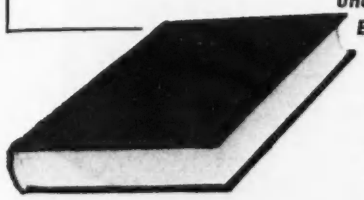

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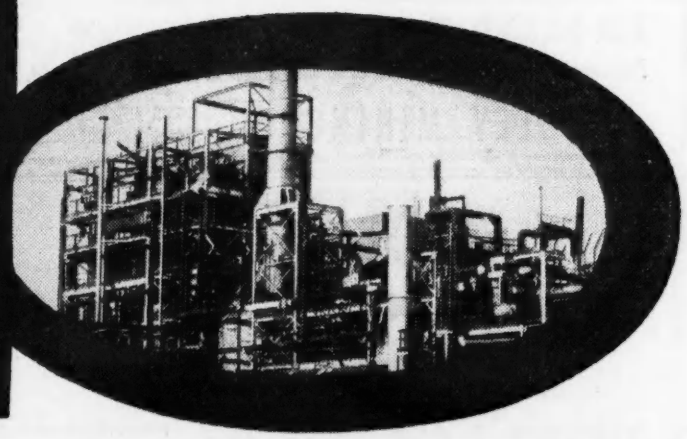

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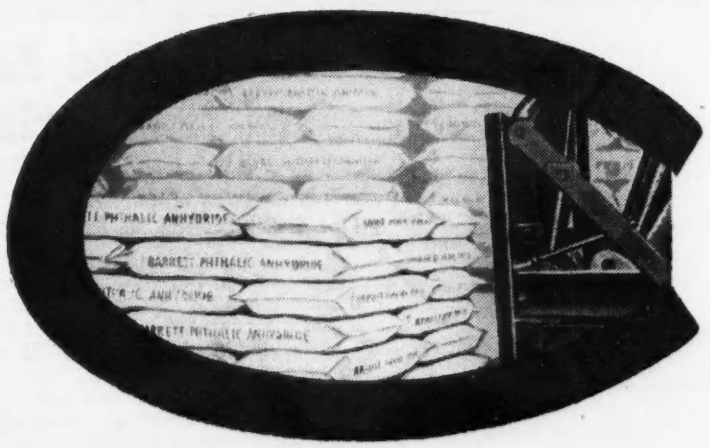

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Coal Chemicals

Crude 78-degree and industrial grade refined naphthalene prices were increased by one producer last week. The 78-degree material was advanced ¾ of a cent per pound in all grades and industrial refined was raised 1 cent per pound in all grades except balls and flakes. Not all producers had considered the change at press time and a range between the old and new listings is shown in prices current.

Producers announced the advancement of some rubber chemical prices. Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide and 2-mercaptobenzothiazole were increased 2c. per pound in all grades. Di-o-tolyguanidine prices were increased 3c. per pound in all grades.

Effective July 1 some dye intermediates were advanced in price by a producer. m-Dinitrobenzene, 85-degree and 89-degree, were advanced 2 cents per pound. Koch acid, another dye intermediate, was increased 30 cents per pound by the same producer. Current demand was said to be fairly good, and production capacity of these comparatively small items was limited to present orders and old estimates.

Producers have been unable to process tar acids fast enough to keep up the call, industry sources reported. In general, demand levels have held up well. Heavy inquiry for some fractions, particularly the grades containing amounts of meta-para isomers kept supplies tight. Cresylic acid showed strength in most quarters as one producer noted that some manufacturers are sold out of material through the third and even the fourth quarter. The naphthalene market remained in comparatively short status last week.

Light oils have managed to hold on to their good pace over the past week. Benzol demand was improved from several directions and was likely to hold up. Toluol and xylol were moving very well, although competition from petroleum producers was said to be heavy.

Steel production during the week ending July 3 was scheduled to be at 96.1 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index rating of 144.4, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was the equivalent of 2,320,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with actual output of 2,292,000 tons the previous week, 2,312,000 tons one month ago, and 1,568,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—A substantially unchanged and steady picture was in effect in most of the market last week. Producers cited the return to normal production of the automotive industry as a firming factor in market conditions. Since automobiles are still being produced at fairly good rates, the use of synthetic rubber for tires, molding, and various other parts has kept a steady pace. The effect of this firm buying interest from synthetic rubber producers has helped benzol suppliers to keep material moving steadily.

The past disorder in the steel industry is not expected to have an immediate effect on the benzol market, industry sources reported. Inventories of material were said to be adequate to meet demand in the near future, but that any lengthy interruption of steel production would possibly have had an adverse effect on benzol and other light oils production. Prices held firm throughout the market.

Cresylic Acid—A very strong market situation was reported last week in this material. Total demand was great enough to take all available material and in some cases this was not enough to meet commitments. Producers of cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, and wire enamels were some of the users of cresylic acid helping to maintain the more than active situation prevalent throughout the market. Some industry sources reported that suppliers were sold out of material through the third and even the fourth quarter. Good call for material was also being provided from manufacturers of aircraft engine cleaners, disinfectants, and flotation outlets.

The import market was in the same status as the domestic with strong buying demand from both the American and European producers of cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, and others. ADF suppliers are enjoying a good share of the market activity. The price has been firm and stable at 75c. per gallon for quite a while. A continuous supply of material has been guaranteed by added coke oven production in West Germany and England, according to industry sources. No shortage of imported acid was seen in the near future.

Creosote—Demand has been little better in the last few weeks, producers reported. Little change is expected in this market because of the lack of buying from railroad interests. Things are expected to pick up slightly in the fall as the financial position of railroads is strengthened by added profits from summer travelers. Stocks were described as more than adequate to meet old and any new demand. The market, however, is dependent upon railroad expenditures for maintainance of crossties and other wood-treated materials. Creosote prices, meanwhile, have held to previous quotations.

Naphthalene—One producer announced an increase in the prices of crude 78-degree and industrial refined naphthalene effective July 1. Crude 78-degree material was advanced ¾c. per pound in all grades and industrial refined was raised 1c. per pound in all grades except balls and flakes. The increases were not made immediately by all producers and a range was inserted in prices current. Crude 78-degree naphthalene in tankcars, freight equalized now has a range of 6¼c. to 7c. per pound, in carlots the price is 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound and less carlots at 7c. to 7¾c. per pound.

The industrial refined grade, chipped or crushed, bags, freight equalized was listed at 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, flake, bags, same basis at 12½c. to 13½c. per pound, and in tankcars, same basis, at 10¾c. to 11¾c. per pound. Material was said to be relatively short in most areas. Crude 78-degree material was said to be available in enough quantity to maintain production, but not to fill all needs.

Phenol—Consumers were making their buying inquiry felt in the market to a greater extent. The gradual improvement noted some weeks ago has come about to a certain extent. While the market cannot be described as tight, producers stated that enough material was moving to keep present stocks at a minimum. Demand for synthetic material in plastics and resins, adhesives, and dye intermediates was adequate and still gaining momentum. Suppliers noted, however, that production capacity was ample to cope with current needs and any anticipated consumer requirements in the near future.

The addition of three cumene phenol plants has increased total production capacity of USP to a higher level. Buying activity was rated well and has improved in recent weeks as varnish resins picked up and added to the molding resin activity. Because of the addition of the new plants current demand was rated much stronger than past capacity standards. Overall business volume was considered quite good and expected to hold to a fairly good pace. No price changes were made.

Imported hot-pressed material was no more available than it was in previous

Price Trends

Advanced

m-dinitrobenzene, 85°C., 2c. per lb.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., 2c. per lb.
Di-o-tolyguanidine, 3c. per lb.
Koch acid, 30c. per lb.
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, 2c. per lb.
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 — 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
115.64	117.33	114.68	114.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 3, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,084,132
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,147,474
Benzol	gals.	3,744,541
Coaltar	gals.	17,175,374
Creosote oil	gals.	959,345
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,645,936
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	27,852
Toluol	gals.	736,530
Xylol	gals.	196,511

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

weeks, sources stated. There was still some naphthalene coming in on old contracts. There were some reports that ADF material was moving at the primary producers price of 7c. There was considerable resistance to the price from importers during the past few months. The disorder in steel industry may cause prices to rise again in some quarters, according to one producer.

Toluol—A variety of consumers maintained an active interest in this material last week. Good quantities of toluol for protective coatings were being sent to the automobile industry, but interest from manufacturers of lacquers for refrigerators, electric ranges, and other household items was considered quite good. Last week's conditions in the steel industry were not expected to have an effect on toluol production, and some producers estimated that it would take from 30 to 60 days before inventories would be used up.

The added buying from other than automobile manufacturers has served to strengthen the market position of toluol considerably. Interest from government makers of explosives as well as the protective coatings market was mentioned as a factor in the good buying picture. Some material was also being sent to dye intermediates producers and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. Current prices were being maintained, however, and they are expected to be steady for some time to come.

Xylol—Production increases caused by rapidly growing interest in material from various sources have made material available to more and more consumers. Industrial requirements have been strong enough to keep the aromatic output moving at a good rate. Steel and automobile production continued to be fairly good, although the labor disputes in the steel industry may have had an adverse effect on production in the future, but not for the coming weeks.

Adequate supplies of material were reported available to handle consumer requirements. Consumers showed good buying interest in most areas. As in the case of toluol, the past high steel production rates have placed material into inventories that will hold up for some time to come. There were no adjustments in prices during the past week.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—A fairly stable market was reported last week in this material. Buying interest was good in most quarters, producers stated. Stocks were more than ample to meet current demand, and also any new interest which should crop up, it was reported. Prices were firm with no adjustments being considered.

Amyl Phenols—It was erroneously reported in the previous issue that the secondary and tertiary amyl phenols had advanced 1½ cents per pound immediately on spot and effective July 1 on contract. This was incorrect, the price advance was only ½ cent per pound, not 1½ cents as reported. Our price listings, however, were correct.

m-Dinitrobenzene—There was an advance in prices by one producer of this material last week. Both 85-degree and 89-degree m-dinitrobenzene were increased 2c. per pound, effective July 1. The new listing for 85-degree material is 22c. per pound and 89-degree is now quoted at 24c. per pound. Producers said that demand was adequate and most commitments were being met with comparative ease. Most of the demand for this material comes from dyestuff intermediate producers, it was reported.

Di-o-tolyguanidine—An increase of 3c. per pound was announced by producers last week. The new listing for material in ton lots is 60c. per pound, and less than ton lots at 61c. per pound.

Koch Acid—One producer announced a price increase of 30c. per pound for this material. The new price of $1.00 per pound became effective on July 1. The small volume in which this material was produced and sold was cited as a reason for the advance in price by the producer. Demand was said to be normal and commitments were being met with little difficulty.

Maleic Anhydride—Interest in this material was said to be diversified enough to have a firming influence on the market. Consumers were buying at a good pace, with no sign of a letup in the near future. Producers cited the tight inventory situation as a sign that material was being bought readily. The active buying is expected to keep maleic material moving at a good pace. There were no price changes.

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole — This rubber chemical was advanced in price last week. A 2c. per pound increase was reported by producers. The new price for material in ton lots is 40c. per pound and less than ton lots at 42c. per pound.

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide — Producers announced a 2c. per pound increase last week. The new listings are 50c. per pound for material in ton lots, less than ton lots at 52c. per pound.

Monochlorobenzene — The amount of activity for insecticides created by export demand in recent weeks have helped to firm the market. The domestic insecticide scene was also considered to be fairly active as production maintained good levels. Although the start of production for the domestic insecticide season has already passed its peak there was still a good demand and producers were operating at capacity. The market was described as inconsistent in some areas, but total demand was reasonably good. Prices for mono held steady at former quotations.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market remained in tight supply situation. Producers moved their output along as fast as they could make it. Some sources felt that there has been slightly less pressure in the past week. Market conditions were not expected to change much in the next few weeks.

Salicylic Acid—Demand was described as pretty quiet throughout this market. Inquiry for material was slight, and most producers were making material in line with present buying interest. Current price listings show crude salicylic in drum carlots at 35c. per pound, less than carlots, same basis, 36c. Sublimed technical in drum carlots is listed at 37c. and less than carlots at 41c.

Styrene—Monomer was said to be moving very well. The call for styrene for synthetic rubber has been sustained at a very good level. There has been added demand from polystyrene plastics. The surge in demand for plastics have producers talking of delays from one to three weeks. Indications were that plastics and synthetic rubber were going to keep monomer going at a comparatively good pace for quite a while.

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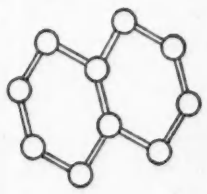

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- Toluol
- Xylol
- Phenol
- Ortho Cresol
- Meta-Para-Cresol
- Xylenols
- Cresylic Acid
- Crystal Free Neutral Oil
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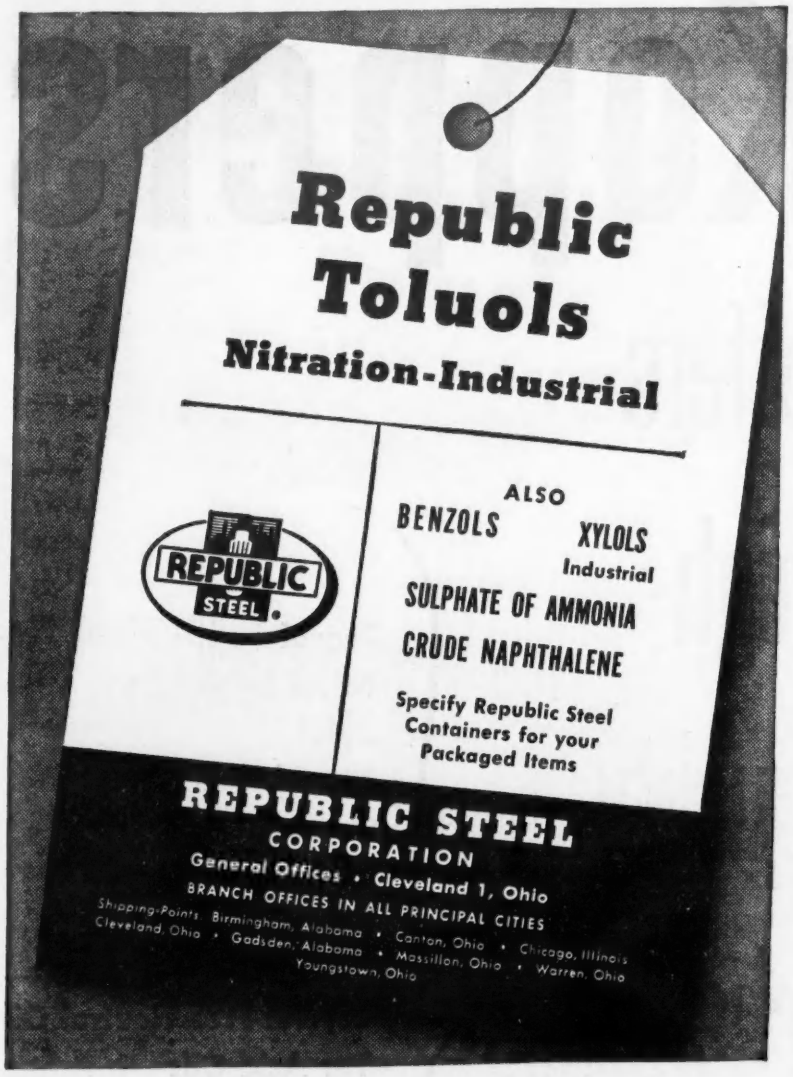

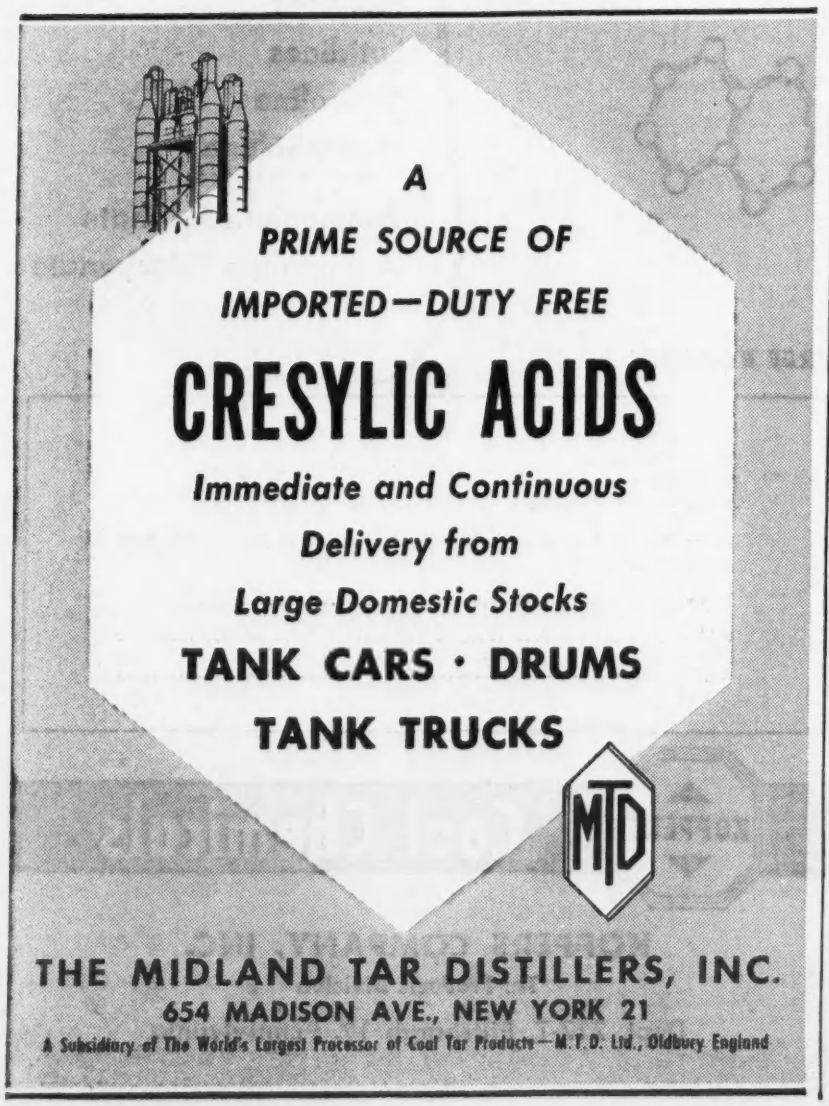

Diamond to Increase Cement Capacity at Painesville Plant

Plans for a 320,000-barrel increase in the annual productive capacity of Diamond Alkali Company's Standard Portland Cement plant at Painesville, Ohio, were announced last week at the firm's general headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.

The project, costing approximately $1,000,000, calls for the installation of a new finished cement grinding mill with auxiliary equipment. The expenditure will take full advantage of producing finished cement from recent increases in clinker capacity and improved operating efficiencies obtained since 1954. Engineering and other preliminary phases of the work got under way last week.

Installation of the additional 320,000-barrel increase in capacity represents the second step in a long-range expansion program. Last year, Standard Portland Cement increased its capacity by 380,000 barrels through the conversion of a lime-reburning kiln to cement manufacture. Completion of this program will give the plant an annual production capacity of 1,900,000 barrels of cement, reflecting a total increase of 700,000 barrels within a three-year period.

Nat'l Aniline Lets Hydrogen Facility Contract to Girdler

The Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky., has been awarded a contract by National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation to design and erect a combination hydrogen and carbon monoxide manufacturing plant at the company's Moundsville, W. Va., works. Girdler is a division of the National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago. The carbon monoxide and high purity hydrogen will be employed in organic synthesis at the Moundsville chemical plant.

BDSA May Not Be Allowed

—Continued from page 3

for economic mobilization in time of emergency.

While limiting the operations of unsalaried specialists in the government, the committee granted an administration request for authority to build up a reserve force of business men who would move promptly into key government jobs in time of war. At the present time the Office of Defense Mobilization is developing such a civilian reserve on a limited basis, and congress was asked to extend it to other agencies.

While approving the "executive reserve," the committee wrote into the new law an executive order issued by former President Truman to prevent business executives serving the government without compensation from passing on any government business affecting their own private interests.

An administration request for a twenty-year exemption of voluntary agreements from antitrust law prosecutions was turned down by the committee. It provided for an exemption only for two years and limited the exemption to voluntary agreements essential to the defense program. Currently there are three agreements which do not fall within the definition of essentiality, but these will be permitted to continue if the Attorney General approves.

Wyandotte Names Scott

—Continued from page 5

office eight years ago. He is a member of the Chemists' Club and a director of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

Mr. Bigley, who will be assisted in his new department by John Hodge and Paul Niefert, has been with Wyandotte for thirty-seven years, twelve of them in an executive selling capacity. Except for a ten-month period ending February, 1952, during which he was an industry consultant to the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington, Mr. Bigley's service at Wyandotte has been continuous.

Mr. Bigley in his new position will be in charge of sales, plans and programs related to chlorine and caustic soda in addition to soda ash, bicarbonate of soda and dry ice, products he has been responsible for during the last few years.

US Water Pollution Role

—Continued from page 5

pation of the national government in coping with this hazard to domestic and industrial water users.

"The state and national governments have a special responsibility for providing leadership and guidance to industry and local governments with respect to water pollution abatement, and it is essential that the national government and the states set a good example in connection with their own installations and institutions. Heretofore, there has been a tendency for federal agencies to merely follow local custom, which has meant that where nothing is done locally, the federal agency has felt no compulsion to install pollution abatement works or to adopt improved waste disposal methods for its local facility. State agencies and institutions on occasion have been similarly negligent."

(A story on the commission's overall findings appears on page 3 of this issue.)

DiCyan & Brown Sets Up A Health Reporting Service

A new service which records worldwide conditions of health and disease and charts the type of pharmaceutical product and its forms which are most likely to meet acceptance abroad has been announced by DiCyan & Brown, New York.

The service is called the International Survey for Pharmaceutical Development. The firm will be assisted in the preparation of reports by a group of experienced personnel drawing data from its contacts with and cooperation of on-the-spot medical observers and public health officers in many parts of the world. The survey will be prepared to counsel industrial and institutional clients on specific products of potential interest to various countries and the forms in which they should be presented.

GSA Planning to Build

—Continued from page 3

nated to the government by Emory University in 1947. By the proposal, GSA would build a center in which the Public Health Service would consolidate communicable activities now housed in seventy-seven buildings, mostly delapidated temporary buildings, in Atlanta and Chamblee, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.

The new center's major unit would be a six-story laboratory and office building. The center also would contain an auditorium and cafeteria, audio-visual building, infectious disease building virus building and boiler house. Architectural drawings and specifications have been substantially completed.

Under the lease-purchase program, the center would be financed by private investors, and GSA would repay them with interest in equal annual installments, like rent, in ten to twenty-five years. The Communicable Disease Center was organized in 1942 as the Office of Malaria Control in War Areas and became the Communicable Disease Center in 1946.

Drug Law Codification

—Continued from page 5

three of the bill. The chapter includes all of those provisions of the oleomargarine tax repeal act of March 16, 1950, which amended the federal food, drug and cosmetic act of 1938, as well as all other provisions of such 1950 act that were classified to title 21.

Chapter 5 of the bill contains the import milk act, which was enacted in 1927, and the filled milk act of 1923. These have been included as subchapters of a single chapter entitled "Milk and Cream." The federal tea act of 1897 constitutes Chapter 7. It governs the standards for tea imported into the United States.

Chapter 9 of the bill relates to caustic poisons and is from sections 401-411 of title 15 of the U. S. Code, 1952 edition. These provisions have been transferred to title 21 because they are administered by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare through the FDA. This transfer places all laws administered by the FDA in one title of the code.

ASTM Selects Fellows

—Continued from page 7

Pile"; and Mr. Brown and Mr. Palmer for part II on "Analysis of Pressure Deflection, Moment, and Shear by the Method of Difference Equations."

Everett P. Partridge, director of Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., received the Max Hecht Award for outstanding service to ASTM committee D-19 on industrial water in the advancement of its objective—the study of water as an engineering material.

Honorary membership in the society was granted to the following: Thomas Alvin Boyd, retired research consultant for General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; Arthur Whiting Carpenter, manager of the testing laboratories of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio; William Milton Barr, retired chemical and metallurgical engineer and a research and standards consultant, Los Angeles, Calif., and Richard L. Templin, assistant director of research and chief engineer of tests for Aluminum Company of America at New Kensington, Pa.

Merritt-Chapman Files Stock Listing With SEC

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced last week that Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, New York, has filed a registration statement seeking registration of 314,718 shares of its $12.50 par common stock. The company proposes to offer the stock in exchange for shares of stock of other corporations as follows:—

102,250 shares to holders of class A stock, par value $2 per share, of Devoe & Raynolds Company ("Devoe"), at the rate of 1⅔ shares for each share of class A stock of Devoe.

6,621 shares to holders of class B common stock, par value $1 per share, of Devoe, at the rate of 1⅓ shares for each share of class B common stock of "Devoe."

127,623 shares to holders of common stock, par value $1 per share, of New York Shipbuilding Corporation ("Ship"), at the rate of one share for each share of common stock of "Ship."

53,324 shares to holders of common stock, par value $5 per share, of Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation ("Tennessee"), at the rate of 1¼ shares for each share of common stock of "Tennessee."

13,453 shares to holders of common stock, par value $1 per share, of Newport Steel Corporation ("Newport"), at the rate of one share for each 2.1 shares of common stock of "Newport."

10,899 shares to holders of common stock, par value $10 per share, of Marion Power Shovel Company ("Marion"), at the rate of 1½ shares for each share of common stock of "Marion."

548 shares to holders of class B common stock, without par value, of Osgood Company ("Osgood"), other than "Marion," at the rate of one share for each 1½ shares of class B common stock of "Osgood."

The rates of exchange are said to be the same as the rates applicable in prior exchange offers made by Merritt-Chapman to stockholders of the corporations involved in the current offers.

AEC Directors of Reactor Research, Licensing Chosen

The Atomic Energy Commission has named Louis H. Roddis, jr., director of the division of reactor development and Dr. Frank K. Pittman, deputy director of the division of licensing.

Mr. Roddis, who was senior assistant to the chief of the naval reactors branch, resigned from the navy as a commander to accept the new appointment. He was a member of Joint Task Force I at the atomic weapons test at Bikini in 1946 and was with the first contingent of naval offices assigned to the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory to work on power reactor development.

Dr. Pittman was deputy director of AEC's division of production before being assigned to the licensing division. He has been associated with the atomic energy program since 1944, and was in charge of plutonium production at the Los Alamos (N. M.) Scientific Laboratory from 1944 to 1948 when he joined the AEC Washington staff. He was named deputy director of the division of production in April of last year.

Monsanto Names Conwell To Organic Chemical Post

The appointment of Kenneth Conwell as district manager for the Houston, Tex., office of the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., was announced last week. Mr. Conwell, who has been assistant district manager at Houston, will replace Harvey M. Harker, who has retired. Mr. Conwell joined Monsanto in 1940. He was appointed assistant district manager at Houston earlier this year.

Geigy Names Schlaginhaufen

Geigy Dyestuffs, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, New York, has named Eric A. Schlaginhaufen sales representative for the New England area, succeeding Robert R. Barrington, who has resigned. Following his graduation from Lowell Textile Institute in 1951, Mr. Schlaginhaufen spent several summer vacations in Geigy's coloristic laboratories. Most recently he has been serving the company in the New York metropolitan area.

DuPont Announces Retirement Of Scott From Dyes Division

Donald C. Scott, technical assistant in the trade analysis section of the dyes and chemicals of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after a thirty-nine-year career., Mr. Scott joined the Newport Chemical Company (later purchased by duPont) at Carrollville, Wis., in 1916.

There he was in direct charge of all manufacturing and production operations with the exception of vat dyes. In 1924 he was named sales manager of intermediates, photographics, and special chemicals and continued in a sales capacity after Newport was acquired by duPont in 1931. In 1941 he was transferred to trade analysis work and in 1950 was named technical assistant in the trade analysis section of the dyes and chemicals division.

C.M.C. Chemicals Appoints H. P. Chase Vice-President

H. Percival Chase, formerly vice-president of Mefford Chemical Company, has been appointed vice-president of C.M.C. Chemicals (California), Inc., with offices in the Petroleum Building, 714 West Olympic boulevard, Los Angeles, it has been announced by Joseph Virdone, president of the Chemical Manufacturing Company, New York. The company also is affiliated with C.M.C. Chemicals, Inc., San Francisco.

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A NEW COLOR MOTION PICTURE, "The Waiting Harvest," tells an interesting story of U.S. Steel's participation in the field of chemicals. It is available on request in 16 or 35 mm film from Film Distribution Center, United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

SEE THE UNITED STATES STEEL HOUR. It's a full-hour TV program presented every other week by United States Steel. Consult your local newspaper for time and station.

USS Chemicals

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

Silver salts were advanced last week, reflecting the upward movement in the silver bullion market. The cyanide was upped 5/8c. and the nitrate 1/2c. per ounce by one producer. On the whole, the market was quiet, reflecting the seasonal lull in trading. Drug manufacturers were not expected to begin buying for fall needs until later in the summer. With the notification date for any contract price changes for this quarter past, observers foresee a period of relative price stability during the next three months.

Aspirin was moving at a seasonally slow pace while bismuth salts were about the same. Saccharin sales were fair, on the whole. Competition with lower priced imported material in addition to a stepup in the usage of other non-caloric sweetening agents have resulted in some decline in consumption. Natural menthol was quiet with prices holding steady. Brazilian menthol was moving slowly with buying on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part.

Isoniazid continued in steady demand, its usage in combination with PAS, remaining the most effective treatment in cases of advanced tuberculosis. A recent report noted that isoniazid might also prove effective in the prevention of TB. The use of reserpine in the treatment of mental illness has created increased enthusiasm among its users in hospitals and mental institutions. The drug has proved highly effective in calming highly disturbed patients, many of whom formerly would have had to have been put under restraint or sedation. Reserpine, as well as other drugs currently in use has a tremendous potential both in psychiatric treatment of, and in the treatment of high blood pressure.

The usual summer items in heavy demand were citric acid, the tartrates and sodium benzoate. Supplies of all of these items were expected to prove adequate, however, and prices steady, during the coming quarter.

Antipyrine—Inquiry was reported routine while supplies were adequate to cover consumer needs. It was said that this item was being offered at below domestic price schedules by importers. Since the war, European chemical manufacturers, particularly in Germany, have not only captured the foreign markets for the American product but have moved into the market here at prices substantially below competitive levels.

It was further stated that foreign producers have been able to enter the United States market almost at will even at present tariff levels, because of their low wage costs. Furthermore, the foreign chemical producers generally now have most modern type of plant, are engineered with the latest processes and knowhow, and in many instances are fully as efficient in American chemical plants.

Aspirin—Consumer inquiry was seasonally slow last week. Supplies were more than ample and prices steady. Buyers were expected to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis in the weeks to come since it is still too early to begin anticipating Fall needs.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts was reported at routine levels. Overall consumption of this group was limited, however, while prices were steady. Supplies were adeqate to cover current needs, according to trade sources.

Caffeine—The market continues fair, on the whole. There has been the usual seasonal dip in consumption by the drug manufacturers, it was noted. Supplies were reported adequate to cover current requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Pricewise, there was no change and since the deadline for contract price changes has passed for this quarter, none was likely until the fourth quarter, if at all.

Hexylresorcinol—Inquiry continued routine while supplies were adequate. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Isoniazid—Usage of this drug in the treatment of tuberculosis continues at a steady rate, according to producers. A recent medical report cited a new facet to this usage, that of a TB preventative. Results in tests on guinea pigs were superior to those with BCG, the most widely used vaccine against tuberculosis.

The value of isoniazid in the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis has been known for some time. The daily use of isoniazid in conjunction with PAS para-aminosalicylic acid in such cases has a slight advantage over other drug combinations, it was said. There has been no change in either supply availability or price, since last reported.

Menthol—Buying interest was spotty, on the whole. Prices on Japanese menthol continued to be heard at unreasonably high levels and, as a result, trading in this variety was virtually nil, as it has been for several months. Brazilian menthol prices were steady at $9.00 while inquiry was fair. Supplies were believed to be currently adequate to cover trade needs. It was still a bit too early, however, to expect drug manufacturers to begin anticipating their Fall needs, it was said.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices were generally unchanged during the past week except for a slight advance in prices for blackstrap molasses at Houston, Mobile, Clewiston and Port Everglades. The blackstrap market at New Orleans was firm with spot trading mostly at 10 cents per gallon. Some distributors were quoting 10½ cents, and one at 11 cents per gallon.

The production in Florida of citrus molasses for this season has ended, and most of the very limited supplies remaining have been committed. Production is expected to be resumed in late October or early November when new crop citrus becomes available. Producers of citrus molasses report that most of their production has been used locally due to an increased demand from cattle feeders.

Quinine—Construction of a second state-owned plant for the manufacture of quinine was completed in May in the province of Madras, India. Built at an estimated cost of 3,000,000 rupees ($630,000), the new plant is reportedly equipped with modern machinery capable of producing 60,000 pounds of quinine sulfate and 30,000 pounds of other alkaloids annually. It has three times the capacity of the first state-owned factory at Naduvattam in the Nilgiris Hills which was built in 1870.

Accelerated demand for quinine during the second World War, the consequent large-scale expansion of the government cinchona plantation in the Anamallais Hills, and the high cost of transporting cinchona bark from the plantation to the Naduvattam factory have emphasized the need for this second quinine factory in the Anamallais Hills.

It was stated that quinine production in Madras and Assam would meet India's entire quinine requirement and would obviate the need for imports. The Government of India's ban on quinine imports will save the indigenous industry from foreign competition, it was said.

Reserpine—From a position of exceedingly cautious appraisal of the effects of reserpine in the treatment of mental illness, medical researchers, of late, have expressed increased enthusiasm for this drug as clinical evidence of its effectiveness becomes more concrete.

Mental patients treated with reserpine gave evidences of losing their fear and anxiety and generally become calmer, enabling them to discuss their troubles and thus paving the way toward more advanced treatment of their illness. From reports of various mental institutions and hospitals using this and other drugs it becomes apparent that a genuine savings in man-hours used in the treatment of mental patients has been achieved through the use of reserpine. Researchers have reported a decline in the number of patients requiring restraint and sedation with a decline in the incidence of side effects such as the lethargy which frequently follows the use of barbiturates.

There is much, of course, which remains unknown about the actual function of this drug in the treatment of mental illness. Nor do investigators know how effective these drugs may be as compared with other methods of treatment. Further tests were also underway to determine what type of patient responds best to such medication.

The market position of reserpine ap-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Silver cyanide, 5/8c. per oz.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
67.14	67.14	67.16	68.83

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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pears to be unchanged since last reported. Demand continues steady while the supply position is one of adequacy. Prices were unchanged.

Saccharin—Demand for saccharin continues to run at steady, although unspectacular levels according to trade quarters. Supplies were ample to cover current needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. While other non-caloric sweetening chemicals have cut into some of the former outlets for saccharin, its lower price remains a potent factor in holding down the substitution of other sweeteners in food products, it was noted.

Another important factor which has disturbed saccharin producers has been the influx of lower priced imported material from Europe. The flow of saccharin from abroad has been appreciable over the past few years and remains a problem to domestic producers of the chemical.

Silver Nitrate—Advances in the bullion market last week were reflected in the following changes in silver salts. Silver cyanide was hiked 5/8c. per ounce last week while one producer advanced his silver nitrate schedule 1/2c. As of late Friday one major producer of the nitrate salt failed to go along with the advance, resulting in a price spread.

Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) totaled 4,454,000 ounces in April compared to 5,689,000 ounces in March and 4,941,000 ounces in April last year. Stocks at of silver nitrate producing plants totaled 2,383,000 ounces as of April 30, 1955, compared to 2,890,000 ounces on hand as of March 31 this year.

Botanicals

Trading was seasonally slow last week in the pattern of the last few weeks. Collections of new crop goods have been coming into the spot market a little more freely although the overall total was reportedly running somewhat behind anticipations. Workers in collection areas were said to be not overly enthusiastic in view of current prices offered by buyers. Drug manufacturers, particularly those who formulate cough and cold remedies, should start coming into the market for their fall requirements in the near future. Collections of white pine and wild cherry barks were expected to prove ample for trade needs. Despite a delay earlier this year in collections of senega root and cascara sagrada bark, shipments have been coming in at an increased tempo.

Aloe—Demand for Cape aloe was reported to be at fair levels. Consumers have been buying on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part while supplies were adequate to cover current demand. Prices ranged from 45c. to 48c. while Curacao was unchanged at 50c.-55c.

Cubeb Berries—Inquiry was steady, according to trade sources while the supply of high quality berries continued limited. There have been a considerable number of detentions by the FDA of lots of cubebs imported into this country over the past year or more, according to trade sources, as a result of failure to meet oil content standards. Internal disturbances in the Far East have interfered with collections of botanicals from that area, it was noted, and shippers have been apparently indifferent to trade needs for better quality berries. The XX quality material was currently quoted at 60c.-65c. while powdered berries, were quoted at 75-80c. per pound.

Ergot—Demand for this drug continues to decline, according to some trade sources as a result of an increase in the use of newer drugs. It was reported that the largest single user of ergot has switched solely to the manufacture of ergot alkaloids via the synthetic route.

Spot supplies of ergot were currently ample to cover consumer needs while prices were weak. The current market held at $2.75-$3 per pound.

Ipecac Root—The market was somewhat easier than in it nas been in recent months. Takings by buyers were seasonally off since the major use for this root is in cough remedies. It is a bit too early for drug manufacturers to begin anticipating fall needs and trading has slowed.

Peppermint Leaves—Prices have declined further on imported leaves as a result of new crop material coming in. Consumer inquiry was routine and supplies adequate to meet trade requirements. The current market, on spot, was around 95c. per pound.

White Pine Bark—Collections have been generally satisfactory this year and it appeared that there would be no supply difficulties. Takings by consumers were seasonally off at preesnt, this botanical being almost solely used in cough remedies.

Eli Lilly Makes Dr. Carney Its Research Vice-President

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has elected Dr. Thomas P. Carney vice-president of research, development and control. Dr. Carney, formerly director of

Dr. Thomas P. Carney

the organic chemical division, has been succeeded by Dr. Reuben G. Jones, a veteran of fourteen years with the company.

A. H. Fiske, vice-president and member of the executive committee, will give up his responsibilities in the development and control division in order to devote full time to the study of special projects as an sssistant to the president. Dr. R. M. Rice has become executive director of medical research, whihle Dr. J. A. Leighty has been made executive director of chemical, biological and pharmacological research.

Dr. Carney has held a variety of posts in the research, development and control fields during his Lilly career. These include head of general organic research, assistant director of control, director of development, and, since 1952, director of the organic chemical division.

A Lilly vice-president since 1945, Mr. Fiske has been vice-president of development and control since 1952. Dr. Leighty joined the Lilly research organization in 1936. Dr. Rice, with Lilly since 1936, has been associate director of research since 1951. Mr. Jones joined the company in 1941, and has been head of general organic chemistry for the past four years.

AEC Buys Rights, Title To Plutonium Processes

The Atomic Energy Commission last week announced that it had approved the payment of $400,000 to four atomic scientists for the acquisition of all rights, title and interest in certain inventories in plutonium separative processes developed prior to their engaging in research work in connection with government contracts. All rights in the pending classified patent applications on the inventions have been assigned to the commission.

The scientists are Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Dr. Arthur C. Wahl and Dr. Emilio G. Segre. In late 1940 and early 1941, they were associated with the University of California, where Drs. Seaborg and Kennedy were instructors in chemistry, Dr. Wahl was a teaching assistant, and Dr. Segre was a research associate. During this period, they made inventions and discoveries pertaining to the element plutonium and certain of its isotopes, in particular plutonium-239 and its neutron fissionability as well as certain aspects of its chemical properties. Their work included the discovery that plutonium in its lower oxidation state is carried from solution by certain precipitates, whereas in the higher oxidation state it is not carried.

DCAT Selects Chairmen For Its Annual Meeting

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has announced the following appointments of committeemen in connection with its annual meeting at Pocono Manor, Pa. from September 22 to 24:—Banquet committee, Stephan F. Urban of E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; business program, W. Boyd O'Connor of American Home Products Corporation; golf, James Day of Dow Chemical Company; ladies golf committee, Mrs. H. S. Fraker; memorials, Francis C. Brown of Schering Corporation; ladies card party, Fred G. Singer of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; and miscellaneous sports, William J. Schieffelin 3rd of Schieffelin & Co.

Carbide Promotes Hogrefe

J. M. Hogrefe has been appointed assistant manager of the consumer products department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, according to W. F. Reich, jr., executive vice-president of the company. He had been district sales manager of the Newark, N.J., district. R. L. Myers has been appointed sales manager of the consumer products department.

Drug Ass'n of St. Louis Re-Elects Officers to Serve in Coming Year

The Drug-Chemical and Allied Trades Association of St. Louis, Mo., has announced the re-election of Harley A. Eckhart of Miles Laboratories as president for the coming year. Other officers re-elected are: First vice-president, James J. Antle of Irwin-Willert Company; second vice-president, Louis J. Kerchhoff of J. B. Williams Company; secretary-treasurer, Fred J. Lence of Abbott Laboratories, Inc.; and chairman of the board, Orval J. Cloughly of St. Louis Wholesale Drug Company.

Glass Container Shipments: May

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in thousands of gross during May were 4,227, compared with 3,562 in April, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 411 in May, compared with 344 in April and toiletries, 146 in May, compared with 144 in April.

Total shipments of narrow mouth glass containers in thousands of gross during May were 7,408, compared with 6,860 in April. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,184 in May, compared with 1,052 in April; and toiletries and cosmetics, 814 in May, compared with 701 in April.

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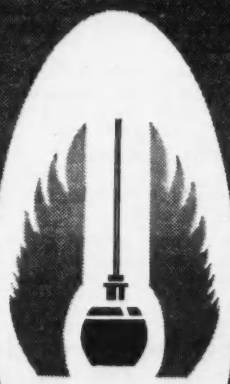

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Obituaries

Isadore Binswanger

Isador Binswanger, president of Thomson Porcelite Paint Company, Philadelphia, died June 26 in Longport, N. J. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Binswanger had been chief corporate officer of the paint company for forty-one years.

Joseph Kempf

Joseph Kempf, a director and former vice-president of Wilson-Imperial Company, Newark, N. J. died June 24 in Madison, N. J. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Kampf joined the company in 1918, and prior to that time had been associated with its predecessor company, Wilson Remover Company. Mr. Kempf was secretary-treasurer of Wilson-Imperial from 1918 to 1932, at which time he was named vice-president and general manager. He retired in 1954, but remained a member of the board of directors.

Edwin A. Russell

Edwin A. Russell, vice-president and director of Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, died on June 26 in Mount Holly, N. J. He was sixty-six years old. He joined the company in 1918, became sales manager in 1923, director in 1944 and vice-president in 1945.

Thomas B. Chadwick, Ohio district sales supervisor for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., died June 25 in Lakewood, Ohio. He was fifty-eight years old.

Simon A. Gaffney, professional service representative for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died on June 19 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-four years old.

H. Carl Wolf, former general manager of the American Gas Association, died on June 26 in White Plains, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old.

Export Procedures Revised

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced last week that exporters no longer will be required to submit an additional copy of the shippers' export declaration for shipments of aluminum, copper nickel and cobalt materials. The special export control procedures were lifted July 1. The bureau said that the relaxation was possible because extra copies of these documents are no longer needed for obtaining preliminary export statistics on these commodities.

Miticide Tolerance Petition Amended by U. S. Rubber

The Food and Drug Administration announced last week that United States Rubber Company, New York, has withdrawn its petition for a tolerance of five parts per million for residues of the miticide 2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite commonly called "Aramite," on certain designated crops, and two parts per million for certain other crops and has substituted an amended petition for a tolerance of one part per million for this product on the following agricultural commodities:—Alfalfa, apples, blueberries, cantaloup, celery, cucumbers, grapes, grapefruit, lemons, muskmelon, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, soybeans, sweet corn, tomatoes, watermelons, green beans, raspberries, and strawberries.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 27,000 lbs. butyl, 4,320 lbs. methyl amyl, for Israel, P.A. #71-220-99-77-5234, July 7, (SBC #116) Govt. of Israel Supply Mission, 250 W. 57 St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.

Drugs, 360 37-lb. cans soda lime, 6,000 1-lb. bots. chloroform, not for anesthesia, 8,800 1-gal. bots. magnesia magma, 8,016 1-qt. bots. formaldehyde solution, 250 50-lb. dms. glycerin, 260 1-gal. cans petroleum, liquid, light, 648 1-lb. bots. petroleum ether, 1,560 1-lb. boxes refined paraffin, 4,872 1-lb. bots. xylene, 870 10-lb. cans white petrolatum, 3,240 500 capsule bots., hexavitamin capsules, inv. A-5, July 11, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Formaldehyde, 1,925 gals. 37% solution, N.F., inv. 253, July 13, Contracting Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md.

Gas, 200,000 lbs. propane, inv. 335 D, July 15, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Gum arabic, 1,760 gals. solution, inv. ENG-94, July 6, Army Map Service, 3500 Brooks Lane, Washington 25, D. C.

Insecticides, 7,450 gals. chlordane solution, 12,050 gals. DDT solution, 800 gals. dieldrin emulsifiable, 3,650 lbs. rodenticide, warfarin, 0.50%, East & West Coast, inv. N140-594, July 5, Naval Purchasing Office, 29th & 3rd Ave., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, enamel, thinner, turpentine remover, etc., 23 items, inv. ENG-168, July 7, Corps of Engnrs., District Engnr., Fort Worth District, Fort Worth, Tex.; 3,520 gals. synthetic enamel, inv. 383-1086-B, Aug. 8, 46,638 gals. synthetic enamel, inv. 383-1070-B, July 12, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 10,000 lbs. white lead, basic, carbonate, paste-in-oil paint, inv. KC-39620, July 11, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 6, 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City, Mo.; 300 gals. floor and deck, varnish base, interior or exterior wood and concrete floors, ready mixed enamel, 160 gal. gloss, synthetic, interior and exterior surfaces, air drying enamel, 1,800 gals. oil, interior, flat wall paint, inv. 3T-63181, July 12, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

Sodium thiosulfate, 74,000 lbs., photographic, inv. 2B-63625-R, July 13, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

Sterling Drug President

Dr. J. Mark Hiebert has been elected to the presidency of Sterling Drug, Inc. A member of the board of directors, Dr. Hiebert had been executive vice-president. He succeeds James Hill, jr., who has retired as president. Mr. Hill continues as board chairman and chief executive officer of the company.

Dow Details Fund Grants To Universities for 1955-56

Gifts totaling more than $300,000 for education grants to colleges and universities for the advancement of science and engineering have been announced by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., for the academic year 1955-56.

A major phase of the aid-to-education program is the authorization of $133,500 for distribution to thirty-eight colleges and universities for the establishment of graduate fellowships and undergraduate scholarships and to two educational foundations, the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education and the Foundry Educational Foundation.

Another phase of Dow's program consists of $167,500 allocated to nineteen institutions, most of it earmarked for the institutions' unrestricted use in current expansion and operating programs. The bulk of these contributions goes to Case Institute of Technology and to the Michigan College Foundation, with fourteen liberal arts colleges participating.

Uranium 233 Is Called Special Nuclear Material

Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has announced that the commission has formally determined that uranium 233 is special nuclear material. In accordance with section 51 of the atomic energy act of 1954, the commission's determination, together with the assent of the president, was submitted to the joint committee on atomic energy on April 12.

In announcing the determination, Chairman Strauss said that it is designed to avoid a possible technical deficiency in the definition of special nuclear material contained in section 11 t. of the act. Under that section, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 is one of the materials designated as special nuclear material. Unlike uranium 235, however, uranium 233 does not exist in nature and is not produced by enriching normal uranium in the isotope 233. The determination will assure that uranium 233 is "special nuclear material" regardless of its method of production. Under the atomic energy act of 1946, the commission on April 20, announced a determination that uranium 233 was "fissionable material."

Cocoa Subsidization Scheme Is Urged on Ceylonese Gov't

Subsidization and expansion of Ceylon cocoa production in uneconomic rubber areas has been recommended by the subcommittee of the Central Board of Agriculture on agriculture minor products, according to a recent Foreign Service Despatch from Colombo, Ceylon. It is estimated that the total area of uneconomic rubber in areas over 1,200 feet in elevation—which will no longer be eligible for subsidization under the rubber replanting scheme—is about 85,000 acres. The cocoa subsidy scheme would be extended along similar lines to the present rubber replanting scheme.

One of the purposes of the sub-committee's recommendation is to provide a means to offset losses from the elimination of rubber production from this area and the consequent depletion in national income. In Ceylon, cocoa reportedly grows well in sheltered areas at an elevation of 500 to 2,000 feet, with a distribution of rainfall of not less than sixty inches per annum, and at temperatures of not below 60 degrees F. The costs of production are low and adaptable to smallholder cultivation.

American Indian's Health Is Made Concern of the PHS

The entire health program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior was transferred to the Public Health Service July 1. The transfer was in accordance with public law 568 passed by congress last year.

The real property inventory turned over to the Public Health Service is estimated to be worth about $40,000,000 and includes fifty-six hospitals, twenty-one health centers, thirteen boarding school infirmaries, and numerous other structures used in the health program. Last year's budget for Indian health amounted to $23,418,898.

Sindar Products in USP

Sindar Corporation, New York, has announced that hexachlorophene, "G-11," and hexachlorophene liquid soap have been listed in the fifteenth revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States. Hexachlorophene liquid soap is said to be the only antiseptic soap recognized by the USP.

Trade Briefs

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a wall chart giving suggestions on the handling of caustic soda.

G. F. Harvey Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has named J. C. Scheller advertising and sales promotion manager.

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10 bbls, Valencia

MUSTARD SEED—205 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
160 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, London

AMINOTRIAZOLE—50 dms, American Chemical Paint Co, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Lubeck

ANILINE DYES—20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
8 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
26 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
100 cans, C A Haynes, Hamburg
4 dms, Gorman & Anderson Corp, Rotterdam
24 dms, Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
78 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
15 cans, C A Haynes, Hamburg
75 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
4 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Rotterdam
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

ANISE SEED—85 bgs, W S Forge, Vera Cruz

ANTIMONY OXIDE—228 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp

APRICOT KERNELS—13 bgs, Pan American Food Co, Khorramshahr

ARABIC GUM—204 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
307 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
105 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
1,378 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
2,361 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
608 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
653 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan

ARGOLS—321 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon

ARSENIC, WHITE—52 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico

ASBESTOS FIBER—805 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Puerto Cabello
675 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Durban
100 bgs, Asbestos Products Mfg Corp, Durban
3,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
18 bls, North American Asbestos Corp, London
400 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, London
736 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban

BARBASCO ROOT—26 bgs, J H Rossbach & Bros, Callao
107 bls, Beekman Shipping Co, Callao

BARIUM BROMATE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Rotterdam

BAY OIL—2 dms, Port of Spain

BEESWAX—567 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
25 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
13 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
23 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
40 bgs, Santiago
70 bgs, Nassau
69 bgs, Tampico
83 pkgs, Port Sudan

BENZOIN GUM—65 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Singapore

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—5 cs, Standard International Corp, Hamburg

BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta

CADMIUM—200 cs, Danwill Co, Rotterdam

CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
8 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe

CANANGA OIL—40 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
4 dms, George Lueders & Co, Penang

CANDELILLA WAX—626 bgs, Tampico

CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM SEED—9 hlf chts, Wm E Martin, Colombo
63 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios

CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
50 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Rio de Janeiro
44 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro

CASEIN—500 bgs, National City Bank, Montevideo
6,400 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
700 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUTSHELL LIQUID—100 tons, Cochin

CASSIA—87 pkgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
182 pkgs, Rotterdam
451 bls, J Berlage, Rotterdam
1,061 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam

CASTOR BEANS—6,773 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
5,079 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador

OIL—506 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Lobito
600 tons, Recife
350 tons, Wallace & Tiernan Products Co, Bombay

CELERY SEED—32 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—102 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa

CHLORAL HYDRATE—21 kgs, Antwerp

CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—1 cs, Progressive Color & Chemical Co, Bremen
33 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen

CINNAMONBARK OIL—2 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
LEAF OIL—1 dm, Zanzibar
QUILLS—50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—17 dms, Colgate Palmolive Co, Rotterdam
27 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam
24 dms, VanAmeringen-Haebler, Rotterdam
9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
39 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
55 dms, Rotterdam

CLOVE—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Tamatave
100 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
360 bgs, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
100 bls, J Berlage, Zanzibar
LEAF OIL—9 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
23 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Tamatave
9 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Tamatave
9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
14 dms, Tamatave

COALTAR DYES—2 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Rotterdam
45 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, Trans Marine Shipping Co, Bremen

COCONUT OIL—445 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
460 tons, Manila

COD OIL—25 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Leixoes
LIVER OIL—60 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon

COPAL GUM—250 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
14 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore

COPPER CYANIDE—14 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Genoa

COTTON LINTERS—512 bls, Antwerp

CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London

CUMIN SEED—368 bgs, Forex Commodity Corp, Khorramshahr
185 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Khorramshahr
458 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
642 bgs, Khorramshahr

DAMMAR GUM—105 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
28 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore

DEXTRIN—444 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Rotterdam

EARTH COLORS—769 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca

EUCALYPTUS OIL—11 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon

FERRIC CHLORIDE—50 dms, Rotterdam

FISH OIL—30 dms, Collett Week Corp, Valparaiso
LIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama

FUEL OIL—118,984 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
49,708 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
62,518 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Los Piedras
284,649 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
136,959 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
242,627 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
103,777 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
100,685 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon

GELATIN—40 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
34 cs, Werner Koepff, Bremen
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
160 dms, D H Burdett, London
60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp

GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, Brown Bros, Algiers

GERMANIUM OXIDE—102 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp

GINGER—94 bgs, Freetown

GLYCERINE—40 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Copenhagen
192 dms, Bank of N Y, Montevideo

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
1,250 bgs, G Pettinos, Colombo
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
2,000 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
3,250 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
700 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
7,350 bgs, Tamatave

GYPSUM—11,539 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
5,225 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton

HAARLEM OIL—5 cs, Rotterdam

HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Hanover Bank, Rotterdam

IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cartagena

LEMON OIL—15 dms, W F Dennison, Tampico
3 dms, W L Mahneke, Vera Cruz

GRASS OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
6 dms, Trubek Lab, Cochin

LOCUST BEAN GUM—939 bgs, J L Quesado, Valencia
200 bgs, Bank of N Y, Valencia
320 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
30 dms, Rotterdam

MAGNESITE—1,870 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras

MALONIC ACID—2 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen

MANGANESE DIOXIDE—69 dms, Rotterdam

MANGROVE EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore

MERCURY—100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
15 flks, Tampico

MONTAN WAX—510 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen

MUSK XYLOL—8 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—3,452 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—317 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
1,771 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
2,262 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp

NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,121 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba

NAPHTHOL—20 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Rotterdam
1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

NICKEL CHLORIDE——20 bbls, Bremen
SULFATE—60 bbls, Hansen Van Winkle Munning Co, Bremen

NUTMEG—243 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
66 bgs, Kellys American Ltd, London

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Ungerer & Co, Itajai

OLIBANUM GUM—30 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden

OLIVE OIL—125 dms, National City Bank, Algiers
200 dms, Credit Suisse, Algiers
100 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville

FOOTS—399 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon

OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Salvador

PALMKERNEL OIL—499 tons, Matali
250 crts, Rotterdam

PAPAIN—10 cs, Smith Crude Drug Co, Mombasa
75 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
112 chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
48 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
51 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo

PAPRIKA—150 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante
100 bgs, Edma Corp, Alicante
700 bgs, Alicante
200 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante

PATCHOULI LEAVES—400 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Penang

PEATMOSS—5,700 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,490 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
500 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
2,730 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,200 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,800 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
5,150 bls, J C Bernard, Bremen
300 bls, E L Shute, Bremen
1,000 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
3,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,810 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,610 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
5,875 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, J Hazlehurst, Bremen
1,750 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
250 bls, C Fafard, Bremen

PECTIN—5 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen

PEPPER, BLACK—60 bgs, J Berlage, Kuching
160 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
560 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
320 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
350 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
420 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Singapore
140 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
60 bgs, A C Israel, Kuching
180 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kuching
60 bgs, A G Dunn, Kuching
60 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
240 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
120 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Kuching

PEPPER, BLACK—560 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
48 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
60 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
630 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
210 bgs, Internatio, Rotterdam
630 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
805 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
70 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Singapore
35 bgs, J Berlage, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cochin
560 bgs, Cochin
140 bgs, London
350 bgs, Singapore

WHITE—98 bgs, Singapore

PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—85,683 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
114,528 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
101,396 bbls, Hess Inc, Las Piedras
106,513 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
201,299 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
194,364 bbls, Socony Mobile Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz

POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Girard Trust Co, Yokohama
130 dms, Yokohama

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE — 6 bls, A Schulman, Havre
RESIN—2,080 bgs, F L Kraemer, Nagoya
2,000 bgs, F L Kraemer, Yokohama

POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
40 bgs, N Maffia, Rotterdam

POTASH, MURIATE—1,770 tons, J H Schroder, Bremen
SALTS—25 kgs, A Gusmer, London

POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—155 bgs, Antwerp
OCTAMETAPHOSPHATE—45 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
SILICATE—2,340 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products Co, Rotterdam

POTATO STARCH—200 bgs, E J Guetta Inc, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Standard Brands, Antwerp
6,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Aahrus
600 bgs, American Key Products, Aahrus
100 bgs, Rotterdam

PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—90 dms, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co, Mombasa
FLOWERS—125 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Dar es Salaam

QUINCE SEED—70 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr

RAPESEED OIL—260 tons, Smith Weihmann Co, Hamburg

RAUWOLFIA ROOT—362 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
152 bgs, Matadi

RED IRON OXIDE—300 bgs, F L Kraemer, Bremen
VIOLET PULP—1 dm, B F Goodrich Chemical Co, Capetown

RHUBARB ROOT—17 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

RICE STARCH—7 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Bremen

ROSEMARY LEAVES—8 bgs, K H Werthon, Marseille

SAFFLOWER—16 bgs, Vera Cruz
148 bgs, Calcutta

SAFFRON—14 bgs, Vera Cruz

SAGO FLOUR—278 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Singapore
1,078 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore

SALVADOR BALSAM—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, La Libertad
3 dms, S B Penick & Co, La Libertad

SANDALWOOD—84 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
OIL—15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
9 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Madras
10 cs, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Madras

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—29 bls, Vera Cruz

SASSAFRAS OIL—47 dms, River Plate Corp, London
ARTIFICIAL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kobe

SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
950 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta

SERPENTINA ROOT—36 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Vera Cruz
270 bgs, Meer Corp, Bangkok
50 bgs, Puerto Barrios

SESAME OIL—50 cs, Quong Yuen Shing Co, Kobe

SHELLAC—150 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
150 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
625 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
20 bgs, Carlton & Moffat, Rowatt
50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, London
27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam

SOAPBARK—228 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso

SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
CHLORATE — 435 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
CHLORITE—100 dms, Bremen
CYANIDE—100 dms, Chas Hardy Inc, Havre

TAPIOCA—600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
818 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
FLOUR—2,200 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
5,666 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
250 bgs, Manton Trading Corp, Itajai
400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,670 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
4,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjirebon
600 bgs, American Key Products, Tjirebon
582 bgs, Tjirebon
1,100 bgs, Lome

TETRAMETHYLTHIRAMDISULFIDE — 45 dms, Ringwood Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—20 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama

TITANIUM ALUMINUM—10 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London

TRAGACANTH GUM—3 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
454 bgs, Amiran Corp, Khorramshahr
14 cs, Amiran Corp, Khorramshahr
374 bgs, Sherkate Iran, Khorramshahr
169 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
41 bgs, Khorramshahr
16 cs, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—10 bbls, Rotterdam

TURMERIC—114 bgs, A G Dunn, Madras
342 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
60 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Madras
120 bgs, L E Ransom, Madras
60 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Madras
60 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Madras
65 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Madras

ULTRAMARINE BLUE — 50 bbls, J S & W R Eakins Inc, Rotterdam

UMBER—400 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca

VANILLA BEANS—23 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
86 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
33 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
57 cs, Djibouti
42 cs, Port of Spain

WATTLE BARK—2,566 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—570 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
1,658 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban

WHITING—1,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
3,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

WOOL GREASE—10 cks, Kreglinger Inc, Antwerp
150 dms, N I Malmstrom, London
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen

YELLOW IRON OXIDE—100 bgs, F L Kraemer, Bremen

Baltimore

PEATMOSS—400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—376 bls, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp, Matadi

Boston

SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Chas Hardy Inc, Havre

Los Angeles

AGAR—13 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu

BONEMEAL—1,087 bgs, Grace & Co, Alexandria
2,203 bgs, Yokohama

COPRA—803 long tons, Procter & Gamble, Cebu
1,000 long tons, Procter & Gamble, Dumaguete

CAKE—2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Zamboanga
2,000 bgs, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu

EARTH COLOR—10 casks, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
375 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
900 bgs, Castelazo & Associates, Bremen

FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama

KARAYA GUM—163 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Bombay

MOLASSES—1,279 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo

PEPPER—80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,257 bbls, Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
127,767 bbls, Mohawk Petroleum Corp, Aruba

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—133 bgs, Havre

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—160 bgs, Harvy J Boutin & Son, Gothenburg

SEEDLAC—100 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

UREA—2,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

Norfolk

PEATMOSS—600 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, J M Trading Corp, Bremen
1,200 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,320 bgs, Lourenco Marques

CASEIN—429 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Parsquinn

GLYCERINE—99 tons, L Pasternak, Buenos Aires

GYPSUM—5,609 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

HORNMEAL—630 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires

LICORICE ROOT—?3,492 bls, Mac Andrews & Forbes, Basrah

LIVERMEAL—1,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Stavanger

MOLASSES—1,951,139 gals, Vita

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Trieste

OLIVE OIL—35 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville

PEATMOSS—400 bls, Elkins Park Bank, Bremen
2,250 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
650 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
800 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
4,060 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,882 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
278,296 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Rastanura
254,958 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
747,122 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
118,835 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
62,015 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
177,484 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
111,022 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
69,100 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
54,224 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
124,764 bbls, The Texas Co, Cavenas
135,449 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras

San Francisco

AGAR—4 bls, Wing Sing Chong Co, Kobe

BONE FLOUR—1,102 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Langendorf United Bakeries, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, BC Ireland, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—3 cs, London

CASEIN—700 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires

CASTOR OIL—333 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay

CELERY SEED—175 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay

CINNAMON QUILLS—15 bls, Colombo

CUMIN SEED—250 bgs, Kazemi & Co, Rotterdam

DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Pacific Glue Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Rotterdam

GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Colombo

MOLASSES—956 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
2,020 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaren

NUTMEG—105 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
100 bgs, Rotterdam

OREGANO—267 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Acapulco
91 bgs, Callao

PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, Lastreto Phillips Co, Rotterdam

PEPPER, BLACK—136 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
525 bgs, Singapore

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—235,567 bbls, Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co, Umm Said

POTASSIUM PERSULFATE—20 dms, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Hamburg

POTATO STARCH—1,200 bgs, Antwerp

SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, Antwerp

SESAME OIL—10 cs, Quong Sang Chong Co, Yokohama
SEED—350 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Co, Corinto
109 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto

TURMERIC—134 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay

VANILLA BEANS—43 cs, American Trust Co, Papeete
11 cs, Wm Dimond Co, Papeete
3 cs, Papeete

WHITING—2,000 bgs, North American Inc, Antwerp

ZIRCON SAND—200 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Brisbane

Shawinigan Executive Sees A Sharp Rise in Production

Tonnage production of Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Indian Orchard, Mass., can be expected to increase 100 percent within the next five years," A. W. Dunning, director of marketing, in a review of the company history and outlook for the future, told the Chamber of Commerce of greater Springfield, Mass.

W. R. Elliot, vice-president and general manager , who was introduced during the presentation, added that, "We have under way in greater Springfield $750,000 expansion, but, by the nature of our products we must disperse manufacturing facilities. Thus, we plan to construct a new plant in Trenton, Mich., to produce those products most used by the automotive industry."

"As the company grows both here and at other locations," Mr. Elliot said, "the Springfield facility, as home of the company will have to grow to keep pace with merchandising and technical demands of industry. Just recently we organized our own marketing department which is located here. Also, we purchased development and technical laboratories previously operated by Shawinigan Products Company in Milltown, N. J. Technical personnel and laboratory equipment are being transferred to Springfield."

Chemical Industry on Gulf Surveyed by Houston Bank

The third edition of "Chemicals in the Texas Gulf Coast" has been published by the Texas National Bank of Houston. The twenty-eight-page book lists a total of ninety chemical plants in the Texas Gulf Coast area. Turned out by these producers are 180 organic chemicals, thirty-two inorganics and twenty-four assorted intermediates and other chemical products.

The book is divided into three major sections—manufacturers of chemicals, chemicals manufactured and an industrial look at Houston and the Texas Gulf Coast. The report is being sent to business executives throughout the nation. Others who are interested may obtain a copy by writing the bank's industrial department, P. O. Box 2559, Houston.

Upjohn Assigns D. O. Moore

Dwight O. Moore has been appointed sales manager of the San Francisco branch of Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Mr. Moore, who had been branch divisional sales manager in San Francisco, is a registered pharmacist. He started with the company as a salesman in the Whittier, Calif., territory in 1943 and served as a sales supervisor in the company's Los Angeles branch before being transferred to San Francisco last year.

Polio Aid-to-States Measure

—*Continued from page 3*

purchase all or substantially all of the vaccine production.

"It should be recognized that primary responsibility for the care of the indigent rests in the state and local governments," ADMA said. "However, if it is deemed necessary to provide federal money for purchase of limited quantities of Salk polio vaccine for those unable to pay for it themselves, the association would not oppose legislation authorizing such funds, provided that the disbursements follow customary United States Public Health Service channels, procedures and policies.

"The association believes that when increased supplies of the Salk polio vaccine become available, they can be distributed most expeditiously and equitably by following the voluntary allocation program developed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. With the cooperation of the federal and state governments and the physicians and pharmacists, the producing firms can see that the vaccine is distributed to those who need it and without the imposition of hampering mandatory controls. Voluntary cooperation has always worked better than mandatory action where public spirited US citizens are involved."

Olin Mathieson's President

—*Continued from page 3*

though you might not be dominant in any one of them." He added that "I don't know whether you have violated the law, but you are moving mighty fast." He commented further that one of the purposes of the antitrust laws is to keep "a few people from owning most of the businesses."

Mr. Nichols agreed that it might be advisable to impose some controls on conglomerate mergers and suggested a limit of possibly 50 percent ownership of an industry by a company.

He said that the mergers undertaken by Mathieson have stimulated rather than reduced competition in the chemical industry because they have enabled the company to compete effectively with larger and more powerful competitors that were already well integrated and diversified on a national scale.

Esso Installs Radioactive Cobalt in New Atomic Lab

The world's most radioactive piece of material produced for peacetime use, cobalt metal in the shape of a pipe thirteen inches long and two inches in diameter, is now installed in a new type atomic radiation laboratory at the Esso Research Center in Linden, N. J.

The radioactive cobalt gives off powerful gamma rays. Scientists at the Esso Research & Engineering Company, central scientific arm of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), will study how these rays may be put to work in the petroleum business.

The goal is new and better ways of making gasoline, motor oils, petrochemicals and other oil products. Specific purpose of the studies is to see what the pipe's gamma rays will do, chemically, to oil materials. The new laboratory is the first such privately financed facility in the petroleum industry.

The pipe has been bombarded in the atomic reactor at Brookhaven National Laboratories, Upton, L. I., for more than two and a half years. The result is a radioactive strength of about 3,500 curies. (The total world supply of refined radium, a naturally occurring radioactive element, represents an estimated 2,400 curies.)

Proprietary Ass'n Elects Stanley Clark President

The Proprietary Association has elected Stanley I. Clark president of the organization for 1955-56. Mr. Clark is vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York. Vice-presidents of the association for the coming year are Robert B. Brown, president of Bristol-Myers Products Division, Bristol-Myers Company, New York, and Harry H. Hoyt, president of Carter Products, Inc., New York.

Dr. Frederick H. J. Cullen remains executive vice-president, while A. K. Barta continues as secretary-treasurer. James F. Hoge was renamed general counsel.

Lion Oil Company Reports Discovery in North Dakota

Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., has reported an apparent oil field discovery in its Skarphol No. 1 well in Bottineau County, N. D. The well is located twelve miles northwest of the town of Bottineau and seven miles east of the northeast Landa field, the nearest previous production in North Dakota. It was drilled in conjunction with Tomahawk Oil & Gas Company and was completed in the Mission Canyon formation with a flow of sixteen barrels an hour on a 3/4-inch choke, through perforations from 2,971 to 2,979 feet.

Wyeth Post to Schneller

Dr. George H. Schneller has been appointed director of the project coordination division of the research and development department of Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia. Dr. Schneller will assist in coordinating and expediting the activities associated with the development of new or improved Wyeth Pharmaceutical products. He was formerly associated with the fine chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company as director of pharmaceutical applications.

Hoover Commission Urges

—*Continued from page 3*

by private industry, as recommended by the Hoover subcommittee on business enterprises.

It was stated that preliminary studies indicate that the proposed Defense Supply and Service Administration ultimately may encompass activities now employing about 150,000 employees with expenditures ranging from $6,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000, or about 20 percent of the defense budget. Operations on a selective basis can be initiated within a period of a few months, it was added, and congress should keep the progress of the administration under continuing scrutiny to prevent it from being retarded.

The commission concluded that the new agency was needed because of the "consistent pattern of resistance by the military departments" to integration of procurement, found to exist by the investigating committees of congress. It estimated that savings of about $2,000,000,000 might be achieved.

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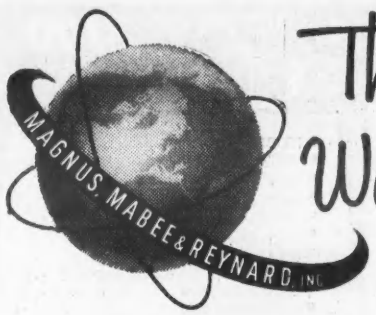

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The essential oils group was quiet, on the whole, with regard to price activity. Spearmint oil was the only item to change, declining 10 cents per pound. The reduction in spearmint presaged further weakening in the mint oils, according to some trade sources, since the new crop was slated to start coming in during the summer months. Reports from France indicate a strong market in most of the floral oils due to the effects of drought weather on crop yields this past spring. Collection of orange flowers, although started earlier this year, was reportedly substantially below expectations as a result of the drought-curtailed yield. Neroli oil, as a result, was expected to advance in price, although to what levels, was conjectural at this time. Production of oil of French lavender flower was again smaller than estimated world requirements with the result that shipment prices were almost certain to go higher than current spot prices in the market.

The lavandin flower crop was not injured by the drought which prevailed at sea level in the south of France, since it grows at higher levels where moisture was adequate. Consumption of lavandin oil has been particularly heavy as a result of the high price of lavender oil. Prices were quite firm and expected to continue that way for the balance of the year.

The citrus oils group continues to move seasonally well. This year there has been a plenitude of supplies with prices rated as attractive to consumers. Lime oil quotations have been holding at their lowest level in some years, according to trade sources while orange oil, particularly, the lowest priced variety, appears to be gathering added strength. There were no new developments in petitgrain, patchouli, camphor, citronella, bois de rose or cedarwood oils.

The seeds and spices market continued in the doldrums last week. A flurry in pimento was about the most noteworthy occurrence during the week. Following the sizable drop in quotations last week immediately on the heels of a similar advance the preceding week, last week saw spot prices on Jamaican pimento rise 3 cents per pound. Mexican pimento held steady. Buyers, confused by the recent violent see-sawing of prices, held their purchases to the minimum, for the most part. Other items to advance last week were caraway seed, up fractionally; green, Ceylon cardamom, which was advanced 10 cents and African ginger, which regained the 1 cent loss sustained the preceding week. On the decline were dill seed, and several qualities of poppy seed.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom seed, green, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 3c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Dill seed, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, spearmint, 10c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
135.88	135.87	136.16	137.64

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica — Demand was routine, according to trade sources. Supplies were generally ample to meet current inquiry while prices were unchanged.

Bay—The market was quiet. Supplies were in fairly good shape while inquiry was steady.

Bergamot—Consumers continued to buy mostly hand-to-mouth. Supplies were ample for current needs and expected to suffice for immediate trade requirements. Prices ranged from $9.25 to $11 per pound.

Bois de Rose—The market was steady but quiet. Prices were firm and supplies adequate. Prices ranged from $4.70 to $5.

Camphor—There were some offerings reported as low as 80c. per pound on camphor 1.070 in the spot market but on the whole, the market held at slightly higher levels. The continuing decline in camphoraceous oils was primarily ascribed to consumer indifference rather than any significant improvement in supply position. For one thing, greater quantities of these oils are reportedly being consumed at origin since there is less incentive to offer for sale in this market due to the prevalence of lower prices. Shipping prices for future delivery continued more or less unchanged in recent weeks.

Cedarwood — Additional supplies of cedarwood are being offered for sale here, according to trade sources. Prices have declined appreciably in the past few months as a result of a great step-up in availability. Consumer inquiry, at present, was reported to be routine. Prices ranged from 80c. to $1.20 per pound.

Citronella—Reports of drought weather in Formosa in addition to the omnipresent danger of war in that area have combined to keep this market at high levels despite some reported resistance on the part of consumers to current high quotations. Carryover from last year's production was not believed to be large and it appeared likely that the market will remain firm for some time in light of the aforementioned factors. Prices have varied very little in recent weeks and current shipment prices virtually preclude any lowering of the spot market. Some observers foresaw a continuation of present market conditions for some time.

Clove Leaf—Spot prices continued at the low for the year. France has been a keen seller of Madagascar oil in recent months and the large parcels cleared may help to steady the market there, it was said. Shipping prices were firm.

Eucalyptus — There was no change in this item last week. Prices were firm and supplies ample for immediate needs.

Geranium — Although the spot market has been holding unchanged for several weeks, it was the trade concensus of opinion that prices were slated to advance in the not too distant future. Reports from Madagascar and Algeria indicated a short crop this year and the almost virtual certainty of higher prices to come. Drought conditions in Algeria were effective in causing a 30 percent decline in geranium oil production this year and it was known that production of Bourbon oil was also considerably behind normal yields.

Lavandin—Production of lavandin oil this year was estimated at 350-400 tons, according to a reliable trade report. Consumption of lavandin this past year has been excellent in view of the high prices asked on oil of lavender flower. An enormous amount of lavandin was used as a replacement for the higher priced lavender this past year and this situation was expected to continue since the yield of lavender flower oil is again away off. Spot prices were quite firm in face of sustained replacement costs quoted from origin.

Lavender Flower—Production of oil this past crop has been estimated at 60 tons compared to 45 tons last year. One authority foresees high prices for the next several years since the first new plantations since 1940 were put in last year and will not hit peak production for about six more years. In the interim, demand was expected to exceed output of this important floral oil. What effect prolonged high prices will ultimately have on overall consumption was unknown. It was thought likely that some consumers might swing away from lavender to lavandin where possible. Drought conditions severely affected production this year and carryover from 1954 was virtually nil at source.

Spot prices have already begun to advance in some quarters and there were reports that shipment prices for October may eventually hit the $12 mark for the highest quality oil.

Lemon—Demand was reported moving seasonally well. Supplies were plentiful and prices steady.

Lime—The market continued easy. Supplies were excellent and demand picking up in a seasonal manner.

Neroli—Drought conditions in the Mediterranean area have played havoc with the orange flower crop. Gathering was started early this year due to the favorable weather and the overall yield was reported at 650,000-700,000 kilos of flowers.

Production costs were estimated to be about 60 percent higher than last year and as a result, shipment prices were expected to be substantially advanced.

Orange—There appears to be some slight firming down at the low end of the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

price range. This of course involves the Florida oil. The arrival of summer has resulted in an acceleration in demand for orange oil and prices were expected to strengthen further.

Spearmint—The spot market declined 10c. per pound last week as the market begins to anticipate the new crop slated to start later in the summer.

Miscellaneous

Caraway Seed—Spot market prices fluctuated fractionally last week as has been the case in recent weeks. The current market held at 17¾c.-18c. per pound, up ¼c. from the previous week.

Cardamom Seed—Green, Ceylon cardamom seed advanced 10c. per pound last week and was quoted at $2-$2.10 per pound. Other grades held steady. Fancy, bold cardamom was quoted at $3.95 while selected, bleached quality held at $3.60.

Celery Seed—The market remained easy with French seed quoted at 37c. and Indian quality, 16c. per pound. Supplies were currently adequate to cover trade needs, it was said.

Cinnamon—There were no spot stocks, as far as was known. Afloat Ceylon No. 2 goods was heard at 56c. while the "0000" grade held steady on spot at 76c.

Coriander Seed—Yugoslavian seed was heard at 6½c. last week, on spot, a ½c. rice over previously quoted prices. New crop Moroccan prices were reported strong with the afloat position at 11c.

Dill—Spot quotations declined last week reflecting a slight easing in the market at source. Prices on both the natural and dewhiskered seed was down ½c. The dewhiskered seed was quoted at 10½c. and the natural, 9½c. per pound.

Ginger—The spot market was firm last week. African root was advanced 1c. bringing current levels back up to those prevailing two weeks before. Sierra Leone root was quoted at 35c. and split, Nigerian ginger, 30c. per pound. Jamaica ginger was unchanged.

Mace—Some West Indian stocks came to light during the week following earlier reports that stocks had been cleaned out for spot sale. The asking price on the West Indian material was $1.55 per pound. Arrivals and shipments of mace were reportedly quite small due to the high prices asked and the added expense involved in reconditioning. Of the East Indian material, only siftings were available. The current range on Siauw siftings was $1.38 to $1.60 per pound with the wide spread indicative of variations in quality.

Mustard Seed—Holdings of mustard seed were reported quite small. No domestic seed was available for spot sale, according to trade quarters, and this situation should continue until the new crop comes in later this year. There was no Dutch seed and only small quantities of English and Danish to be had.

Nutmeg—East Indian quality was slightly easier last week in face of consumer resistance to current high prices. Spot quotations eased off 1c. to 44c. to 45c. on this quality while West Indian nutmeg stood firm.

Oregano—Reports were that oregano should continue scarce through July.

Pepper—General activity remained light and price changes were fractional. Foreign markets displayed very little weakness despite the lull in business. Even the report that India's shipments during the first half of June were about 100 tons, produced no reaction here. It was generally felt that the arrivals of Sarawak and Lampong in prospect for July would be of sufficient size to meet the trade's needs.

There was nothing in the news to revive speculative interest or to force consumers to look ahead. Fairly sizable arrivals are expected on steamers arriving early July. The market will have to absorb the unsold portion of this pepper before it can move. This would not be a particularly difficult task if the trade demand was at all active. However, with the present market it would look that it will be well into July before this pressure is relieved.

Pimento—Following last week's price fall in pimento which resulted from the announcement by the Jamaican government of its price on the consignment held here, the spot market last week advanced 3c. The current market held at 88c. to 90c. per pound. Buyers were reportedly uneasy as a result of the recent wide fluctuation in prices in this commodity and there has been a tendency to operate more or less hand-to-mouth. Mexican pimento was unchanged and firm at 75c. Stocks of both qualities were limited and expected to continue in this position for the immediate future.

Poppy Seed—Prices declined on several qualities last week. The only quality unaffected was the Iranian which held steady at 16½c. Argentine seed was off 1c., at 19½c. to 20c. while Dutch and Polish qualities were down 1½c. per pound. Dutch seed was quoted at 22½c. to 23c. per pound while Polish seed was quoted at 21½c. to 22c.

Sesame Seed—Spot stocks continued to grow tighter last week following additional delays in shipment from source. Hulled Nicaraguan sesame seed was advanced 1c. to 25c. to 26c. while natural seed was also up 1c. at 17c. to 18c.

Texaco Picks James Foley As Executive Vice-President

Texas Company, New York, has elected James W. Foley executive vice-president of the concern. Mr. Foley was elected a Texaco vice-president early in 1953, and a director the following year. He is also a director of Arabian American Oil Company, the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Company, Texaco Exploration Company, Colombian Petroleum Company, South American Gulf Oil Company, Coltexo Corporation and the Texas Company (Iran).

Mr. Foley joined Texaco in 1932. Following service abroad with the Bahrain Petroleum Company, Ltd., in which Texaco has a 50 percent interest, he held various posts in the company's domestic producing department, later serving as assistant to the manager and as assistant to the vice-president in charge of domestic producing. In 1950, he was appointed assistant to the chairman of the board.

Freeport Sulphur Chooses Robert D. Hill as Controller

Robert D. Hill has been elected vice-president and controller of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York. Mr. Hill succeeds Richard C. Wells who resigned as controller of Freeport to become president of National Potash Company, a newly formed company jointly owned by Freeport and Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company. Mr. Hill has been associated for the last five years with the Taylor Wharton Steel Company, having served successively as treasurer, vice-president and executive vice-president.

Glass Plant Construction Started in South Korea

Construction has started on a plant at Inchon, South Korea, which will be capable of producing 6,000 tons of window glass a year, according to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. Raw materials will come from Korea. Operations are scheduled to begin in about eighteen months. The Korean Reconstruction Agency has furnished $2,149,000 and the government of Korea has pledged $1,512,000.

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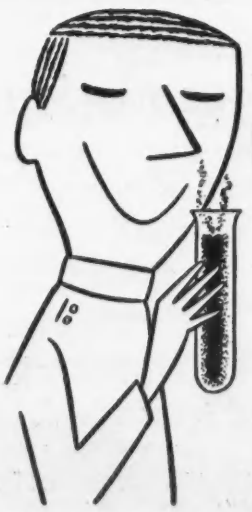
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18.6	119	Mineral Spirits
	1.33	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
56	425.33	

Method of Preparation: Blend together with good agitation.

COOK

Gallons	Pounds	
	100	Neville LX-685,135
10	78	China Wood Oil
15.	116	Alkali Refined Linseed Oil
40	255	Mineral Spirits
	1.6	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
	2.4	24% Lead Naphthenate
	0.4	6% Manganese Naphthenate
74	553.4	

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Protective Coatings Materials

Vinyl resin prices were lowered last week as a major producer initiated reductions and some others followed suit. The cuts were brought about by increased competition from European producers. The new, lower prices were also considered a step toward market expansion. It was noted that in recent years production of vinyl resins has outpaced demand, even though demand has continued to increase, and that in 1954 productive capacity in the United States exceeded sales by some 30 to 35 percent.

Lead pigments sales slackened slightly as the beginning of the usual seasonal decline made itself felt. The decline was small, however, and the industry was considered to be in excellent condition, as was the pigment industry as a whole. Both lead and zinc pigments were steady and firm in price, following the tone of the metal. Selenium-containing pigments remained quite tight. Demands for copper and nickel-containing pigments were also not overly-well supplied, while other material in the pigments group were available in ample amounts.

Supplies of dioctyl phthalate remained in fairly close balance with market needs. No actual pinch was reported, however, as manufacturers pushed their capacity to the limit. Phthalic anhydride showed some indications of easing in supplies in the coming weeks, but still was not amply available. Sources stated that DOP was in tight supply only in instances where producers were forced to utilize basic raw materials for other products. Sebacates moved in volume to a well-sustained consumer interest that has, as yet, shown no seasonal decline.

Shellac prices eased slightly, as holders in Calcutta made slight reductions in their expectations for shipment. Consumers awaited word on the Siam crop, expected in August or Setpember. Siam could offer some competition to Indian producers at that time, it was believed. Casein was steady at prices in effect earlier.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
97.18	97.18	97.16	96.61

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Demand for these materials proceeded quite briskly, according to producers. It was noted that output has been ample, and that the market is in good balance. Prices were steady and unchanged during the week.

Cadmium Colors—The supply situation of cadmium sulfo-selenide pigments appeared no better than previously. The present shortage of selenium metal was responsible, and resulted in suppliers restricting shipments, now reaching a point of supplier allocation. The present shortage of the metal was expected to continue over the next two to three years, according to a reliable source, because production of the metal is expected to expand only slightly before 1957, while the requirements of consuming industries are likely to increase more rapidly.

Carbon Blacks — Daily average shipments of carbon blacks were 27 percent higher in May than during the same month of the previous year, the Bureau of Mines reported. Stocks declined 9,000,000 pounds during the month.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black for May, 1955, with figures for April, 1955, and May, 1954, reported for comparison.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1955	115,877	30,559	146,436
April, 1955	113,479	31,676	145,155
May, 1954	87,682	31,989	119,671

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1955	118,041	37,073	155,114
April, 1955	116,839	39,827	156,666
May, 1954	85,649	36,629	122,278

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1955	108,408	138,515	246,923
April, 1955	110,572	145,029	255,601
May, 1954	159,677	222,255	381,932

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1955	*	*	*
April, 1955	22,234	19,175	41,409
May, 1954	14,954	17,773	32,727

*Not available.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) during April came to 471 short tons, down from March output of 522, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Chrome oxide green production totaled 812 short tons, as compared to 709 short tons in March. Chrome orange and yellow production was reported at 2,241 short tons in April, compared to the previous month's total of 2,287 short tons. Molybdate chrome orange output was 484 short tons for April, below the 492 reported for March. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) output in April came to 504 short tons, well above the 383 short tons reported for March.

Lead Pigments—Some slackening in buying demand has been noted for lead pigments, it was stated by producers last week, marking the first let-up during the current boom period in buying. The slight easing in sales was described as strictly seasonal in nature, and as yet amounted to only a small easing in consumer interest, rather than a full-scale reversal of the active buying trends of the past weeks. The current season has produced an active interest from the automotive industry and from the paint trade in particular, and neither appeared headed for more than seasonal slow-downs. The battery industry took large quantities of lead oxide, it was stated. Prices were steady and quite firm, according to those in the industry, following the trend for the metal. No changes in quotations were expected in the immediate future, unless the metal should change, it was reported.

Peacock Blue Lakes—Production of peacock blue lakes during April amounted to 270,484 pounds, it was reported by the Tariff Commission. This compares with a production of 277,312 pounds reported during March, the commission stated.

Titanium Pigments—The current active demand for titanium dioxide has kept material moving right out of producers hands to consumers' plants, and has prevented any sizable buildup in inventories. Most producers were believed to have very small stocks at the present. No one was reported actually being hurt by the close balance in supplies, however, as production capacity has been pushed to the limit of its capabilities in an effort to keep up with market demand, and delays in shipments have as a result been kept to a minimum. Prices were steady throughout the past week.

Zinc Pigments—Prices remained steady for zinc oxides after their recent move upward. No further changes were expected unless the metal changed again. Demand has been rated as quite good, with just the beginning of a seasonal easing noted so far. It was believed that the next two months would show some cutback in ordering along seasonal lines, but that this action would make no more than the usual dent in consuming demand. Metal prices remained firm and strong during the week, which meant continued strength for related pigments.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Adipate—Usage of this material has been at a good level, it was stated. Prices have been unchanged and appeared quite stable at the present, to most informed sources.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The bulk of material was reported moving at list prices throughout the past week. Some sales of material at lower than the prevailing price of 30½c. per pound in tankcars were reported, but these were generally for off-grade material, it was reported. Supplies of DOP were in close balance, but were not actually tight, except in instances where a maker was forced to utilize basic raw materials for other products. The tightness in phthalic anhydride has been responsible for a fairly close balance in the supply situation for almost all phthalate plasticizers, while the makers have managed to stay just ahead of their consumers' needs by keeping their production turned on at full speed.

Sebacates—No slump has been encountered so far this summer in demand for sebacates, it was stated by an informed source in the industry. One maker reported that its plant would be closed for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

vacation during the last two weeks of July, and that until then, it would be working at full speed to fill its commitments for the month. Judging by this, and other reports from manufacturers, any seasonal slump in demand would be slight, if it materialized at all.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for April, and list March figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	†April	†March
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	8,831,585	9,652,064
Adhesive resins	1,352,704	1,274,345
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,568,338	2,597,956
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	10,799,696	11,363,393
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	3,086,175	3,176,397
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	*8,304,109	*8,324,930
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	56,773,223	59,767,437
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	27,228,122	27,265,836
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	8,329,605	8,143,242
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	2,091,878	2,086,449
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	721,567	621,896
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums), esterified with glycerol	1,443,865	1,858,453
Esterified with other alcohols (pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	2,231,602	2,009,817
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,885,158	1,645,043
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,929,093	3,036,917
All other modifications	3,605,894	3,575,454
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	22,533,226	*22,773,691
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	408,057	338,668

*Revised. †Partly estimated.

Phenolics—Demand was reported to be holding its own in the current market, with most consumers ordering in fairly good volume. Production facilities were easily adequate to turn out needed volume, it was noted, making for a comfortable situation. The coming two months were expected to show some slackening in demand along seasonal levels.

Vinyls—A major producer last week announced price cuts ranging from 9 percent to 18 percent in its vinyl resins. A drop from 38c. to 31c. per pound was effected in the maker's non-solvent type—a 97 to 98 percent vinyl chloride copolymer of vinyl-chloride acetate and certain of its 100 percent vinyl chloride polymers. Solvent resins types were reduced by 1c. to 3c. per pound. Emulsion polymerized vinyl chloride resins were lowered 6c. to 7c. per pound. The cuts were made because of intensive competition from foreign producers, company spokesmen stated, and it was expected that the reduced quotations would give these materials a better chance to compete with the foreign-made material.

Some of the other makers of vinyl resins announced that they would make similar reductions, in order to remain competitive, while others stated that they were studying the situation, with a view toward the possibility of bringing their prices into line.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—Holders at the sources maintained a firm and unchanged attitude on prices for shipment, with the result that replacement costs in this country were unchanged from earlier listings. Most popular grades were in adequate supply, and dealers were able to keep up with their consumers' needs without difficulty, it was stated. Demand has been quite good. The market appeared headed for a continued period of activity during the months ahead.

Shellac—Prices eased slightly in Calcutta for forward shipment. The action produced a slight decline in quotations for material at hand, although this movement on the local scene was modified by the fact that orange grades were not stocked to any great extent. Lemon No. 1 was quoted from 54c. to 56c. per pound, and No. 2 from 52c. to 54c. Superfine was offered from 52c. to 53c., while TN ranged between 51c. and 52c.

Sales activity was reported as only moderate at the present. Interest was expected to focus in the coming weeks on reports

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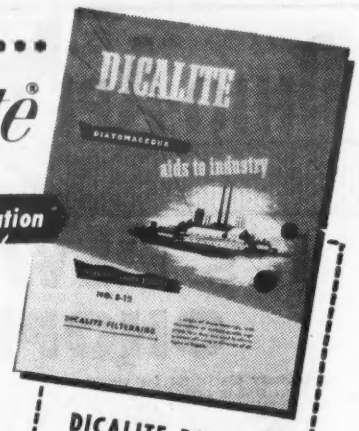

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of the Siam crop, since material from this source was expected to offer competition to holders in Calcutta. However, the Siam material would not be ready until August or later, it was noted, so that in the meantime a relatively quiet period was expected in the market in this country.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Prices for Argentine material on a duty-paid, delivered New York basis, at the end of the week were 23½c. to 24c. per pound, unchanged from those of the previous week. Holders' view in the Argentine remained firm, influenced by the fact that June is the month of lowest production in Argentina, and that it will be September before any real tonnage will be available. The weather then will be of great importance.

France continued to remain out of the market as far as American consumers were concerned. As supplies in that country came in the market, they were quickly picked up to fulfill contracts against which deliveries were already late, it was reported by a reliable source. Consequently, prices have been very firm, which firmness has been added to by the fact that some months ago the premium of 12 percent granted to exporters producing dollars, was abolished. It was noted, however, that a secondary flush should be along in August or September.

Glue—Prices were unchanged during the week and were expected to remain steady throughout the summer. Although some in the industry felt that higher prices were warranted when production costs were considered, at the same time, these sources stated the present level of inventories would make it difficult for any advances to hold. A seasonal easing in demand during the next six to eight weeks was expected, but at the same time, production, also, was expected to drop as glue producers closed their facilities for vacations.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 24	Mon. June 27	Tues. June 28	Wed. June 29	Thur. June 30
Drums—					
I	$8.25	...	...	...	...
K	...	$8.06‡	$8.06‡	...	$8.10
M	...	8.05	8.10	$8.05‡	8.10
N	...	8.05	8.43	...	8.35
WG	8.05‡	8.00	8.13‡	...	8.28‡
WW	8.20	8.23‡	8.26‡	8.25‡	8.33‡
Bags—					
G	...	...	7.95	7.95‡	8.03‡
I	7.85				
K	7.80	7.85	7.89	...	...
M	...	7.83‡	...	...	...
N	...	7.89‡	...	7.95	7.90
WG	8.10	7.95	...	...	8.14‡
WW	...	8.10	8.05	...	8.19‡

Tankcars (for week ended June 24)—M, $7.68‡; WG, $7.73‡.

Sales, USDA
769* 1,785* 3,569* 4,097* 2,436*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.20; WG, $9.25; WW, $9.35.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.544	.538‡	.536‡	.534‡	.541
Sales	4,000†	12,000†	54,000†	10,000†	4,000†

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 74c.

*Drums equivalent. †Gallons. ‡Average price.

Alcoa Elects Harry Smith To Sales Vice-Presidency

Harry L. Smith, jr., has been elected a sales vice-president of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Smith will assume responsibility for directing the activities of Alcoa's sales development divisions and the company's division of commercial research, among other duties.

Staff manager of product sales since 1952, Mr. Smith from July, 1953, until May, 1954, was on leave from Alcoa to serve in Washington as director of the aluminum division of the National Production Authority and as assistant administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration. He joined Alcoa in 1914.

C. J. Osborn Consolidates

C. J. Osborn Company has consolidated its general office and sales department with its laboratory and plant at 1301 West Blancke street, Linden, N. J. The firm has retained its New York telephone number, BEekman 3-3994. The New Jersey telephone numbers are HUnter 6-8040 and 8041.

Porterfield to Nat'l Potash

W. B. Porterfield will join the newly-formed National Potash Company as vice-president and sales manager. Mr. Porterfield has resigned as assistant sales manager of United States Potash Company, New York, effective July 31.

Socony Appoints Jennings To Top Executive Position

Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, last week elected B. Brewster Jennings chairman of its board and chose Albert L. Nickerson to succeed Mr. Jennings as president. At the same time, the company elected Austin T. Foster and Paul V. Keyser, jr., directors.

Mr. Jennings, who has been a director of Socony since 1939 and president since 1944, will remain chief executive officer of the company by continuing as chairman of its executive committee. In his new post, he succeeds George V. Holton, who is retiring. Mr. Nickerson joined the company in 1933 and became manager of the company's New England marketing division in 1940. After spending a year in London as chairman of the wholly-owned affiliate, Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., Mr. Nickerson returned to the United States in 1946 and was elected a director. In 1951 he was elected a vice-president.

Mr. Foster will continue to hold the position of general counsel, to which he was named in 1948. Mr. Keyser has become a vice-president and director in charge of foreign trade, succeeding Mr. Nickerson. He has been with the company since 1930. He was placed in charge of the company's domestic marketing operations in 1951, and was moved to the foreign trade department earlier this year.

DuPont Reports Retirement Of Pigments Sales Manager

John F. Broeker, sales promotion manager of white pigments for the pigments department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after thirty-five years with the company. Mr. Broeker's successor is Dr. Martin C. Londergan, technical specialist in the sales promotion section. Dr. Londergan joined the company in 1942 as a chemist.

Mr. Broeker had been engaged in research, production and sales of pigments since 1920. Since 1930 he had been associated with the development of titanium dioxide pigments. He joined Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, in 1920. In 1925 he organized a laboratory in Cleveland and continued in paint and pigments research work there until 1929. DuPont acquired Grasselli in 1928.

Mr. Broeker engaged in sales service work in Newark, N. J.; organized a paint research group at the Philadelphia laboratory of the fabrics and finishes department, and worked on paint research and sales service at duPont's Newport plant between 1929 and 1940. That year he was appointed sales promotion manager for white pigments.

Chemical Products Announces New Addition Is Under Way

Chemical Products Corporation, East Providence, R. I., has under way a 37,500 square foot addition to its plant for research and the manufacture of vinyl plastisol coatings.

The addition will provide a three-story manufacturing plant at the far end of the new construction. The top floor will be on the level of the warehouse section. The three-story plant will permit gravity flow to the intermediate mixing section on the second floor, and to the final manufacturing, packaging and shipping facilities on the ground level. The project is scheduled for completion in late September or early October.

Reichhold Gets Bank Loan For Long-Range Expansion

Arrangements for a $10,000,000 combination bank loan and debenture have been completed by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., the money to be used for long range expansion and additional working capital, the company announced last week.

The institutions granting the loan, to be amortized over a twenty-year period, are the National Bank of Detroit, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company and Investors Diversified Service.

Bedford Chemical Formed

Bedford Chemical Company has been formed at 497 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Bernard Fleisher. The firm will distribute carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene. Mr. Fleisher had previously sold dioctyl phthalate, dioctyl adipate and tricresyl phosphate to the vinyl calendering trade.

Goodrich Sales Manager

L. R. Modlin, jr., has been named manager of general chemical sales for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Modlin replaces R. P. Kenney, who recently became European director of chemical activities. J. S. Wolff, formerly biochemical sales development manager, succeeds Mr. Modlin as field sales manager.

Reichhold's Resin Division Names Chicago Sales Head

Leo T. Fay has been promoted to Chicago district sales manager of the surface coatings resin division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Fay replaces Oscar F. Johnson, who is entering semi-retirement but will continue to serve as an advisor on sales and distribution coordination and as a counselor of sales trainees.

Mr. Fay has been a Reichhold sales representative in Chicago for over a decade. Mr. Johnson has been with the firm nearly 20 years.

Casein Dispersion Developed By Borden's Chemical Unit

Development of a dispersion of mildly hydrolyzed casein in water, reportedly useful wherever a low water-to-casein solution is needed to control penetration or decrease drying time without loss of adhesive strength, has been announced by the chemical division of Borden Company, New York. Designated "Protovac PL-421," the new product is available in commercial quantities.

The product may be used in applications where an alkaline solution of one part of casein in two parts of water can be added directly to the system, such as most latex and emulsion systems and some pigment dispersions, the company stated. Its viscosity permits direct use as an adhesive, and it also may be diluted with an unlimited amount of water or with as much as two parts of alcohol, according to the makers.

Goodrich Picks Sales Mgr. For Harmon Colors Unit

The appointment of Frederic F. Bingham to the post of sales manager of the Harmon colors division of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced. Mr. Bingham will continue direct contacts in the Chicago and Detroit areas and will make his headquarters at the Harmon sales office in Haledon, N. J. Mr. Bingham joined the company in 1939 and held various assignments in the company's laboratory and customer service departments. In 1949 he was transferred to Chicago as a sales representative and was appointed regional manager of that area in 1953.

Solvay Advances Smith

Appointment of Harold M. Smith as assistant purchasing agent of the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, was announced last week. Mr. Smith joined Solvay's engineering department in 1946, and for the past six years has been in the textile section of the technical service department.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Sales of new crop cottonseed oil at lower prices and reduced demand weakened the tone of other edible grades and quotations were fractionally lower for cottonseed, corn and soybean oils.

Tallow and greases remained firm and all grades of tallow were raised fractionally. Offerings were closely held and lower bids were turned down. Domestic trading was moderate at the advance. Export inquiry was fairly active, but actual sales were restricted as exporters lower bids were not accepted. Lard was weak and lower. Trading was reported in oleo oil and stearine at lower levels.

Linseed oil was easy and prices were reduced slightly for nearby delivery. Consumers continued to restrict activity to withdrawal of oil against current contracts. Other drying oils, however, were firmer. Oiticica was strong and lifted fractionally. Buying interest was fairly active, with offers scarcer and closely held. Tung oil also was firmer, and up sharply, reflecting sales of government held oil at higher prices. Offers of Brazilian castor oil were scarcer and shipments were advanced sharply. Shipments of Indian oil also were reported higher. Export interest for menhaden oil was more active and exporters raised bids to within ⅛ cent of asking prices. Menhaden fishing was reported good in the Gulf and poor on the Atlantic coast.

Trading in oilmeals continued confined to nearby delivery. Crushing of cottonseed meal has about ceased for this season and prices were higher due to lower cost of crude oil. Demand for soybean meal was light and spotty at unchanged prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Grease, choice, white, ½c. per lb.
Oil, castor No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Wax, Japan, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed, 1/5c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
103.64	103.42	104.03	106.07

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Shipments from abroad were scarce and higher. Sales of No. 1 Brazilian were made up to 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery with sellers holding at 13½c. Domestic oil was quiet and quotably unchanged.

Coconut—This market was steadier. Crude oil was held at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, July and 11¾c., August. Tankcars at New York were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Corn—Market was easier with cottonseed. Crude was lower with sales at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil declined to 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Liquidation in nearby delivery and lower crude oil unsettled the futures market last week. Prices were irregular, closing slightly lower for nearby months, while deferred positions were about unchanged. Consuming interest dropped appreciably with the lower cost of crude. Refined salad oil was lower and offered at 17⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Liquidation in July was absorbed by trade interests on a scale downward. July tenders amounted to 20 contracts and were stopped.

Cheaper new crop crude oil, combined with slow demand, caused the crude market to decline ⅜c. per pound. Sales were reported at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley, prompt shipment. Crude was nominal at 13⅝c. Texas and 14¼c. in the southeast. New crop was reported sold at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, Rio Grande area, Texas, first half July shipment.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 1 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	125	16.05	15.73	15.90@16.00
September	69	15.37	15.17	15.00@15.06
October	21	14.50	14.34	14.35@14.42
December	46	14.20	14.05	14.13@14.15
January	3	14.23	14.10	14.10@14.20
March	10	14.17	14.09	14.13@14.14
May	9	14.17	14.06	14.12@14.13

Total sales, 283 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and soybean oil 12c., Decatur. Cottonseed meal ranged from $60 to $61 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $11 per ton, bulk and $17 sacked.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption in May was indicated at 2,345 tankcars, compared with 2,058 in April and 3,958 in May last year. Total for first ten months of this season amounted to 29,708 tankcars, against 25,291 for the same period a year ago. Visible oil supply was estimated at 12,493 tankcars at the end of May compared with 21,884 end of May last year.

Linseed—Prices were off slightly, declining 1½c. per pound, for nearby delivery. Trading continued light and spotty, chiefly for fill-in needs. However, deliveries against contracts continued to move in good volume. Raw oil was quoted at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July; 12.6c. August-September and 12.4c. October-December.

Department of Agriculture has announced extension of the contracting and delivery periods from July 31 to December 31, 1955 issued to Pakistan May 24, to finance purchase of up to $1,150,000 worth of linseed oil, c. & f. Pakistan ports. All other terms and conditions remain unchanged.

Flaxseed—Trading quiet. Prices unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis.—Spot and to-arrive bids on old-crop flaxseed held steady at $3.30 a bushel but they were a nickel a bushel lower on new-crop seed to-arrive by Sept. 15, Minneapolis delivered price. One roundlot of new-crop was booked to-arrive at $3.19 a bushel, or 6c. over the new support price. Trades were light in the spot cash market, totaling only 8 cars. To-arrive bookings amounted to around 30 cars and 18,000 bushels in trucklots. Receipts of flaxseed for all accounts ran to 418 cars, about half being government seed coming into terminal storage, against the previous week's run of 403 cars and 509 cars in the like period last year. The upper midwest flaxseed crop made good progress the past week, private reports said. Progress ranged from "just emerging out of the ground" in the Red River valley to "beyond the bloom stage" in southern Minnesota and South Dakota.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
Past week.	731,500	890,750	22,750	218,750
Since Sept. 1	24,215,750	23,137,650	5,183,750	4,806,800

Oiticica—Market was strong, and offers were raised fractionally. Sales were re-

Cottonseed Crush: May

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during May and April, 1955, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	May	April
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	12,756	12,780
Crushed or used	284,731	318,041
Stocks at mills	433,125	705,100

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	101,987,000	110,834,000
Stocks at mills	49,280,000	54,771,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	105,709,000	117,110,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]527,013,000	[1]562,020,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	139,630	154,119
Stocks at mills	266,945	273,098

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	63,698	70,582
Stocks at mills	53,761	56,039

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]87,480	101,903
Stocks at mills	230,640	285,687

[1] Includes 325,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported to the Census Bureau as owned by CCC. This figure, as well as the April 30 total of 335,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export but not lifted. As of May 31 CCC reported it had removed about 22,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil from inventory and placed in transit to other storage all of which has been accounted for in reports to the Census Bureau.

[2] Average gross bale weight in pounds for May and April production respectively:—Total, 616.3 and 609.5; first cut, 595.4 and 595.0; second cut, 616.0 and 614.1 and mill run, 601.6 and 609.3.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soybean Crush: May

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during May and April, 1955, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	May	April
	Tons	
Receipts	548,989	461,786
Crushed	630,351	600,915
Stocks at mills	305,993	387,355

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	217,411,000	199,755,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	64,702,000	66,197,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	229,163,000	218,083,000
Stocks at mills	31,921,000	38,937,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	479,982	*456,247
Stocks at mills	100,753	113,380

*Revised.

ported at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with 13c. asked in some directions. Drums ranged from 14¼c. to 14¾c. per pound, spot as to seller and quantity.

Olive—Trading was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady. Spanish oil on spot was maintained at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, and Tunisian, $2.20 to $2.25 per gallon, drums duty paid, depending upon quantity. Interest continued quiet for replacements from abroad.

Palm Kernel—Denatured was inactive and nominal at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Lack of crude oil offerings kept this market entirely nominal at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, southeast. Sales of a limited quantity was reported at ¼c. less. Imported oil was stronger and max. 1 percent acid was lifted to 14.65c. per pound, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, for July shipment.

Rapeseed—Demand improved with sales reported at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery.

Soybean—Market was easier for immediate delivery, while later positions were maintained at former levels. Trading was moderate. Crude was held at 12c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, first half July; 11⅞c., second half; 11¾c., first half August and 11⅝c., sales, second half August; 11¼c. to 11⅜c., September; 10⅝c., sales, October-December and 10½c. asked, January-March. Refined salad was lower 15c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude soybean oil consumption totaled 3,982 tankcars in May, against 3,690 in April and 3,466 in May last year. Total consumption for the first eight months this season amounted to 29,751, compared with 28,195 for the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 3,414 tankcars, May 31 against 7,694 end of May last year.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 1 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	16	11.87	11.75	11.78@11.88
September	1	11.10	11.10	11.07@11.12
October	12	10.66	10.50	10.63@10.67
December	20	10.50	10.35	10.44@10.48
January	2	10.40	10.30	10.35@10.45
March	6	10.35	10.20	10.34@10.37
May	10	10.35	10.19	10.31@10.35

Total sales, 67 contracts.

Tung—This market was stronger, reflecting sales of government oil at an advance of ¾c. above the week previous. Early in the week CCC sold 14 cars at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern and 23¼c. northern points and on Thursday 7 cars at 22¾c. Avondale, La. and 23¾c. Amsterdam, N. Y. The spot market was higher and nominal at 24c. to 24½c., tankcars, New York and 23c. to 23½c., southern mills.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was steadier, with buyers ideas indicated at $110 per ton, c. and f., New York.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	1,777,800	2,912,000
Previous week	691,050	410,000
Corresponding week, 1954	3,124,800	562,000
Total this year	52,078,115	44,860,000
Corresponding period, 1954	56,285,600	18,058,000

Cocoa Butter—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Quotations were nominal, ranging from 61c. to 66c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Market was stronger. Prompt shipments were lifted to $165 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market remained steady. Offerings were closely held. Export business was slow, as lower bids were not accepted. Yellow greases was maintained at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white, all hog, was higher, 8⅜c. and not all hog, 8c.; house was nominal at 6¼c. and brown, 5¼c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was quiet. Prices were easier. Cash lard was quoted at 11.70c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Light sales of extra were reported at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums, according to quantity. Oleo stearine was sold 10½c. per pound, barrels, spot, with 11c. asked in some directions.

Tallow — Firm tone prevailed despite limited trading. Prices were advanced ⅛c. to ¼c., according to grade. Domestic sales were moderate at the higher levels. Export business was reported slow. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¼c.; special, 7c.; No. 1, 6¾c. and edible, 9¾c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish—Menhaden fishing was reported good on the Gulf coast and poor on the Atlantic coast last week. Trading was quiet, though export interest was reported improved. Crude menhaden was firm at 7⅞c. per pound f.a.s. Gulf and 7½c., tankcars, works, Atlantic coast. Demand for refined grades was quiet. Light pressed was unchanged at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Fatty Acids

Noticeable slackening of buying interest was noted late last week, reflecting the vacation shutdowns of many consuming plants during the first two weeks in July. Firmness of tallow kept animal acids steady and quotably unchanged. Trading

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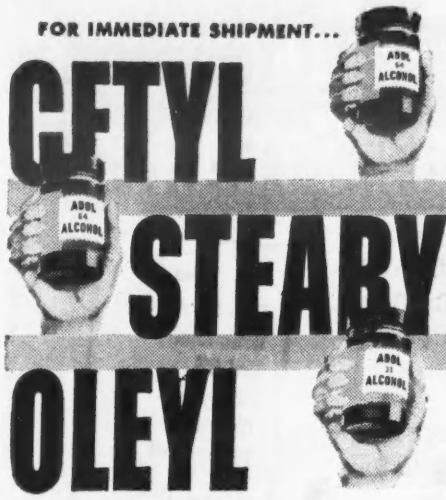

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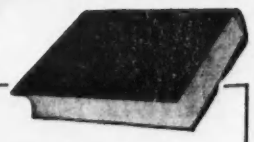
Administrative Fellow, Silicone Fellowship, Mellon Institute

238 pages, 5½ x 8, 29 illustrations, 31 tables, $6.00



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Heading the Corning Glassworks Fellowship on the chemistry of organosilicon compounds for the past 15 years, Mr. McGregor has been granted 23 patents on silicone products and processes. He speaks with authority as he explains simply and in as non-chemical language as possible all the commercial products available—silicone fluids, silicone compounds, silicone lubricants, silicone resins, silicone rubbers, and "bouncing putty"—shows you their chemical and physical behavior—describes methods of applications in your own and allied industries.

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How water repellent are they?
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How do they work as films on glassware, in polish?
How do they affect paint, waxes, rubber?
How do they serve as mold release, antifoam agents?
How do they serve as hydraulic fluid or as fluid springs?

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in vegetable acids was spotty, with prices of all grades held at former levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Although crushing operations are about completed for the season, there was sufficient quantities of meal to take care of the slow demand. Prices were unsettled but even lower prices in some instances have not stimulated business. So far there has been no indication of new crop cottonseed meal prices from the oil mills, but some trading should begin in a few weeks. Meal forty-one percent was available at $60 to $61 per ton sacked Memphis; $61. Georgia and Alabama mills for July shipment.

Linseed Meal—Demand light and spotty. Prices unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices held nominally steady as offers were limited and there was a pickup in demand. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted from $56 to $56.50 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was at premium of $4 a ton extracted.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	9,000,000	10,380,000
Since Sept. 1	568,260,000	561,610,000

Soybean Meal—Demand was fair but buying was not sufficient to stimulate the market. Most of the buying interest was for nearby shipment although a few trades were made on future months around the present-day levels. Meal, forty-four percent unrestricted billing was offered at $52 per ton Decatur, July through September shipment. Southeastern production soybean meal is practically exhausted.

Waxes

Beeswax—With crude in tight supply, the market remained firm for all grades. Business was spotty, with consumers placing orders for later delivery. African crude was merely nominal at 65c. per pound, for replacement, with little being offered. Refined grades were well held at current quotations.

Carnauba—Reports from Brazil stated that the floor price of Parnahyba yellow was lifted 5c. per pound. This stiffened the local market and spot stocks were well held at $1 to $1.02 per pound as to quantity. Fatty also was raised fractionally for shipment but had no effect locally. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. All grades were quotably unchanged and about steady.

Japan—Tight supply condition here and in Japan further strengthened this market. Small stocks were closely held, with light sales reported at 45c. per pound, on spot. Forward shipment from Japan was higher at 40c. per pound.

Soybean Buying by Japan May Go to United States

The Foreign Agricultural Service said last week that stiff terms imposed by Communist China for the proposed purchase by Japan of 50,000 metric tons (1,837,000 bushels) of soybeans have raised a strong possibility that the Japanese government will switch the procurement to other areas. As the United States is the only other major source of soybeans for Japan, it is likely that procurement will be from the United States if negotiations with the Chinese are unsuccessful, it was added.

The difficulties stem from the failure of Communist China to carry out commitments to purchase Japanese goods of value equal to the soybeans Japan imported from China. The price factor is also said to be at a disadvantage to Japan. The price fixed by Red China plus the freight charges and a "bonus" charge for high quality beans brings the cost to more than $3.66 per bushel deliverel in Japan. On a dollar basis, this would amount to about $135 per metric ton as compared with the current delivered cost of about $113 ($3.08 per bushel) for United States beans.

Japanese industry sources are particularly dissatisfied with the Communist China price because they understand that the Chinese have been selling yellow soybeans to European buyers at a delivered price of 40 pounds sterling per metric ton ($3 per bushel). However, Japanese government officials in the past have appeared to accept this price discrimination in the interest of barter. It is the breakdown of the barter program that now is raising official objections.

Pittsburgh Coke Elects Two

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has elected John W. Adams assistant treasurer and Robert R. Lucas assistant controller. Mr. Adams joined Pittsburgh Coke in 1947, following three years of association with National Tube Company. Mr. Lucas previously served as assistant to the controller and subsequently production manager of divisions of Clevite Corporation.

Monsanto Plastics Division Reports Several Promotions

Several promotions in Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division have been announced by R. K. Mueller, vice-president of the company and general manager of the division.

John C. Garrels will assume the position of assistant general manager responsible for the manufacturing function in the division. H. K. Eckert has been promoted to director of manufacturing, resident at Texas City, Tex., with specific responsibility for Texas manufacturing operations. Carl E. Pfeifer has been appointed director of manufacturing, resident at Springfield, Mass. J. S. Putnam has been named plant manager at Texas City.

Mr. Garrels, who has been production manager of the plastics division since 1950, also will work on specific assignments outside the function of manufacturing as designated by the general manager or by R. D. Dunlop, assistant general manager of the division. Mr. Garrels has been with Monsanto since 1942. Mr. Eckert has been with Monsanto since 1928. He has served as plant manager at Texas City for thirteen years. His new responsibilities also will include production coordination and control of raw materials and transportation.

Mr. Pfeifer has been project manager in the engineering department of Monsanto's research and engineering division. He has been with the company since 1927 and served as plant manager of the government-owned plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., which Monsanto operated during 1952 and 1953. He will be responsible for manufacturing at the company's Port Plastics, Ohio, and Springfield plants as well as the plastics division operation at the company's Everett, Mass., location.

Mr. Putnam has been assistant plant manager at Texas City since April, 1954. He has been with the company since 1933 and has been located at Texas City since 1948 as maintenance superintendent and plant engineer. West coast operations of the plastics division will continue to be supervised by D. M. Williamson, assistant director of manufacturing. The plants are located at Seattle, Wash., and Santa Clara and Long Beach, Calif.

Tall Oil Distillation Licenses Granted to Three by Armour

Licenses have been granted for the use of patents owned by Armour & Co., Chicago, in the field of fractional distillation of tall oil to Newport Industries, Inc., Union Bag & Paper Corporation, and Hercules Powder Company. Hercules Company has announced plans to construct a plant at Franklin, Va., to make resins, purified fatty acids and related products from crude tall oil obtained from nearby kraft pulp mills. Union Bag has not announced its plans. Newport Industries is operating a plant at Bay Minette, Ala.

CCC Vice-President Named

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson last week announced the appointment of Frank C. Daniels as general sales manager of the Commodity Stabilization Service, vice-president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and special advisor to the CCC board of directors. In his new positions, Mr. Daniels' primary responsibility will be to "expand and strengthen the sales efforts" in moving CCC stocks, in line with the intent of Congress as expressed in its report on the Department of Agriculture's appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year.

Peru's Cotton Oil Output Seen Lower

Cottonseed oil production in Peru in 1955 is forecast roughly at 25,000 short tons, or 6 percent less than the estimated 26,620 tons produced in 1954, reports the American Embassy, Lima. The major reason for this predicted decline is the reduction in Tanguis cotton production due to the unseasonably cold weather which delayed the crop and encouraged insect damage.

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Agricultural Chemicals

A number of quarterly adjustments showed up as the agricultural chemical industry moved into the third quarter of 1955. A producer decreased prices for Canadian ammonium nitrate. High and low gamma BHC prices were increased by several manufacturers in anticipation of a good season. A range in anhydrous ammonia prices was abolished by way of adjustment.

Potash prices remained firm at recently established levels for contracts signed in June for the 1955-56 season. Producers reported that a number of consumers hurried during the week to beat the July 1 deadline, when prices were scheduled to increase for contracts signed after that date.

The animal proteins did not show too much activity last week, although there was latent strength in the market due to the firmer aspect of vegetable meals. Dried blood rose at Chicago, and fishmeal was stronger or weaker, depending on locale and volume of new crop catch.

The strike affecting all but three producers of phosphate rock in Florida continued last week, and it was not known how soon the market would feel the effects of the walkout. However, there appeared to be little worry among producers, who reported that shipments were being made from stockpiled materials at a near-normal rate.

Pesticides showed a fairly good tone in general, with BHC and sodium chlorate strong, DDT fairly active, and selective weed killers such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T weak at the formulators' level.

Price Trends

Advanced

Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, 0.05c. per gamma unit.
low gamma, 0.15c. per gamma unit.
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Fishmeal, 50c. per ton.
Fishscrap, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

Ammonium nitrate, Canadian, $4.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1954
110.79	110.78	110.76	110.70

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Agricultural demand for direct application continued to taper off following the peak season, and was described as spotty. It was noted in the trade last week that the three dollar spread formerly existing in prices for anhydrous ammonia was abolished by several major producers, and that a flat $85 per ton, tankcars, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, was now being generally asked, rather than $85 to $88 per ton, same basis, which was formerly the case.

Ammonium Nitrate — A producer reduced the price of Canadian nitrate effective July 1 by $4.50 per ton. Canadian ammonium nitrate, testing 33½ percent N, was quoted newly at $70 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point, for eastern shipment.

Domestic fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate continued unchanged, at $68 per ton, f.o.b. works, freight equalized. The Bureau of Census reports that 148,259 tons of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate were produced in April, as compared with 158,285 tons in March, and 125,457 tons in April, 1954. Stocks in the hands of producers April 30 totaled 33,206 tons, as compared with 75,069 tons on hand at the end of March.

Ammonium Sulfate—Stocks continued to build up in some areas, while on the west coast, it was said that supplies were fairly tight due to commitments of some producers there for overseas shipment. Prices were steady and unchanged.

The Bureau of Census reports that in April, 90,042 tons of synthetic technical ammonium sulfate were produced, as against 115,606 tons in March and 78,233 tons in April, 1954. Stocks in producers' hands April 30 amounted to 39,408 tons in April, as against 51,895 tons on hand at the end of March.

Animal Protein—The market remained generally firm, although demand appeared to have tapered off from activity two weeks ago. Dried blood was higher in Chicago, at $5.50 per unit-ton. Fishmeal was about unchanged, showing small gains in places where fishing reports were less favorable than usual.

Lime — According to the Bureau of Mines, some 20,284 tons of lime were sold on the open market for agricultural purposes in March as compared with 10,796 tons sold in February, and 35,075 tons in March, 1954. Since agricultural lime is more widely used in March than at any other time, the marked increase in this use is not unusual, according to the bureau. However, it is noted that lime sales in March of this year were lowered by nearly 15,000 tons under sales for March, 1954.

Phosphate Rock—The Florida strike still continued, tying up all but two plants producing in that area. However, shipments were reported being made from stockpiles which at this time of year were said to be quite heavy. As yet, the phosphate industry did not feel too intensely the effects of the shutdown, which has been going on since June 1.

Potash—Prices for potash held firm. Since increases were scheduled for those who signed contracts after July 1 for 1955-56 shipment, producers reported a last-minute flurry of contract-signing among regular customers. Current demand was slow.

Superphosphate — The Florida strike had yet to show serious effect on shipments, which appeared to be moving at a near-normal, level for this time of year.

The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

	Production	Shipments	Stocks
Normal			
April	158,451	99,864	159,085
March	158,555	103,497	191,802
April, '54	176,915	106,287	153,517
Enriched			
April	5,344	2,221	4,102
March	4,164	2,002	5,582
April, '54	*	*	*
Concentrated			
April	68,990	85,448	58,007
March	65,236	89,310	74,746
April, '54	42,394	50,537	34,786
Wet-Base Goods			
April	1,319	2,112	1,033
March	759	2,002	2,192
April, '54	909	1,419	687
Total			
April	234,104	189,645	222,227
March	228,764	196,811	274,322
April, '54	220,418	158,243	188,990

*Data for enriched superphosphate included with normal prior to July, 1954.

Los Angeles.—Organics continued to witness a low level of interest with exception of fish meals. Castor pomace was nominal with supplies fairly tight. Domestic fish meal was firm with stocks limited; imported meal has been well taken both locally and in San Francisco. Inorganics were in more moderate demand following the peak season. No price changes have been confirmed for calcium nitrate or superphosphates.

Pesticides

According to the Cooperative Economic Insect Report, the grasshopper situation was the outstanding insect problem during the week. Threat to crops in Missouri remained, with damage increasing. Destructive populations, where not controlled, continued to develop in Kansas, but mostly confined to fence rows and margins. Nebraska experienced damage to alfalfa, sweetclover, and margins of cornfields.

BHC—Demand continued to show great improvement during the week, and several other major producers followed the lead of one maker who raised prices for both high and low gamma content technical BHC to ¾c. per gamma unit, effective July 1.

2,4-D—While good business was reported in some locales, there was an undercurrent of feeling in the trade that business for selective weed killers had not lived up to expectations so far this year. As a consequence price schedules were not firm.

DDT—This market was described as moderately strong, having improved considerably after a late start. Prices were firm in most areas, and it was thought that the approaching cotton poison demand from the south would serve to strengthen the market even further.

Pyrethrum—Supplies were none too lengthy in this market, and it was felt that stocks would become even tighter during the next week or so. Prices were firm, with demand active.

Sodium Chlorate — Sales of sodium chlorate weed killers held up strongly during the week, and producers reported large volume consumption for non-selective use. Chlorate-borate herbicides were also in good demand, due to good residual qualities.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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1—Rotary Kiln 6' dia. x 50'6" L x ½" shell.

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1—Conkey Triple Effect vertical long tube Evaporator, total 1900 sq. ft. copper tubes. UNUSED.

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Vetco, ½ to 25 HP 17 to 350 RPM (26 units).

BLOWERS
4500 CFM 18" Buffalo S.S.
3000 CFM 12" Buffalo S.S.
14 CFM 7# Roots S.S.
100M CFM 12" Buffalo 8½ HS-SSLD.

CENTRIFUGES
Tolhurst, 20", SS, perf. basket.
Fletcher, 40", SS, perf. basket.
Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

COLUMNS
SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
SS 347, 6'x29', 21 trays.
Steel, 4'x53', 23 trays, 160 PSI.
Steel, 2'x47', 20 trays, 375 PSI.
Steel, 3'x49', 28 trays, 425 PSI.
Everdur, 5'x23', 24 trays.
Karbate #22, packed, 19"x12', NEW.

DRYERS
Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS, 4'x30', complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x¼" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x¾" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
Roto-Louvre 310-12, heating coils, comp.
Roto-Louvre 502-20 comp. w/furnace.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.
Single drum, 5'x6' atm., scraper.

HEAT EXCHANGERS
100 sq. ft. SS 40# shell 60# tubes.
198 sq. ft. steel 325# Adm. tubes 125#.
252 sq. ft. steel 400# shell 150# tubes.
415 sq. ft. steel shell 125# Adm. tubes 50#.
550 sq. ft. steel 325# shell 160# tubes.
1035 sq. ft. steel 250# shell & tubes.
1800 sq. ft. steel shell Everdur tubes.
3300 sq. ft. steel 150# shell & tubes.

MIXERS
100 gal. Readco jktd. dbl. sigma blades power & tilt.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty NEW.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
21 cu. ft. Patterson Conical Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS jktd. rotating oscillating.

PULVERIZERS
Raymond #1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond #40 Imp. Stainless.

REACTORS
3000 gal. S.S. 15 PSI Jkt. 50 PSI.
2000 gal. Steel 200 PSI shell coiled.
600 gal. Copper, jacketed 10 PSI.
EXTRUDER—Stainless Steel Screw 2½".
HYDRATOR—Lime, Clyde #3.
KOMBINATOR—Flowmaster K200.
MICROSCOPE—Electronic RCA, complete.
CHURN—Baker Perkins 700 cal. capacity.

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FILTRATION

3705 L1—Shriver 7" C.I. 17 Pl. & Fr. Closed Delivery
3497 S10—Hormann Bronze 12"x12" Press; 14 Chamber
2920-M2—Scientific Aluminum Disc Filter; 10-16" discs; complete with pump and motor
2720 R1—Ertel Multiple 3-Way Filter Press with 7 square 12" chambers and 7 round disc 12" chambers complete with pump.
3988—Sperry 12" Stainless Steel Press; 12 chambers; closed delivery
3916—Shriver 12" Press; 7 Bronze, 8 Lead Plates; 2 eyed with dia. pump
3994 K2—Shriver 18" Stainless Steel Press; 20 chambers; 4 eye; cl. del.
F16-744-5—Shriver 12" Aluminum Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses
655-R15—Sperry Cast Iron 18" Jacketed Filter Press; 10 P.&F.; Cl. Del.
3854-A1—Sperry Aluminum 18" Filter Press; 4 eyed with 9 chambers
F16-172—Sperry 18" Nickel Plated 16 chamber Press; 3 eye closed
F16-740-43—Shriver 18" to 42" Cast Iron Filter Presses
F16-173—Shriver 24" Rubber Cov. Cast Iron 8 chamber Filter Press
4000 K10—Shriver 24" Wood Pl. & Fr. Press; 15 chamber; 2 eyed; cl. del.
3787 E 5—Shriver 30" C.I. 30 Chamber P.&F. O.D. Filter Press
F16-736—Shriver 30" Aluminum P.&F. 22 chamber Closed Del. Press
3673 L35—Sperry 30" Aluminum Filter Press; 34 chambers; hydraulic closing device with pump and motor
McAllen—2 Sperry 30" Wood Plate and Frame Filter Presses
3943—Alsop Stainless Steel Disc Filter 7" dia.; 10 chamber; pump
3935—Shriver 30" C.I. 24 chamber Press; 3 eyed; cl. del. hdr. closing
3989 K1—Independent 32" Wood Pl. & Fr. 48 chambers; 2 eyed; cl. del.
3103—Sperry 36" C.I. Type 41 P.&F. 34 chamber Press; 2 eye Cl. Del.
F16-175—Shriver 36" C.I.P.&F. 48 chamber Open Del. Filter Press
3673-L41—Sperry 36" Aluminum Filter Press 33 chambers; 4 eye with hydraulic closing pump and motor
3168—Sweetland Oliver Pressure Filter No. 2 12 leaves; 2" centers
F14-800—Sweetland No. 5 S.S. Lined Filter with 30 leaves on 2" Centers
F14-850—Sweetland No. 12 Filter having 32 leaves on 4½" Centers
2535—Oliver United Sweetland Filter No. 7 with 41 copper leaves on 2" centers; plastic lined
F14-166—Vallez Nickeled Filter No. 49; 41 leaves on 4" centers
3317—Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; Stainless Screens
F15-190—Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter 3'x1' with accessories
F15-169—Oliver Dorrco Cont. Rot. Vac. Filter 4'x1' accessories
F15-192—Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter 3'x4' with Repulper and accessories
2729—Oliver Dorrco Rot. Vac. Filter 6'x3' with nickel parts
F15-805—Elmco 4'x66" Rotary Filter in Monel & Ni-Resist
F15-201—Oliver Dorrco Type Vac. Filter; 8'x3'; monel screen; 3 HP
F15-806—Precoat Rotary Filter Vacuum 4'x5'; stainless screen
F15-210—Feinc S.S. Drum Filter 5'x4' with string discharge, drive, reduction unit, motor
4091—Horizontal S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter 7' diameter, with cone drive
F15-203—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter 8'x14'; 350 sq. ft. accessories
F15-193—Stainless Lined 5'3"x8' Oliver Cont. Vac. Filter Complete
3515—Elmco 8'x8' Rotary Vac. Filter with Pump and accessories
F15-807—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter 8'x8' rubber coated; complete
3556 P2—Sparkler Model DC41A Iron Filter with Pump and Motor
F13-900—Sparkler S.S. Filter Model 18 D 6
F13-901—Sparkler S.S. Filter 14" with Scavenger
F13-803—Sparkler Stainless Filter #33D 17; 5000 GPH; 91.8 sq. ft.
F13-746—Sparkler S.S. 18 D 4 Jacketed Filter
F16-735—Sparkler 14S 4 S/S Portable Filter; 4 plates 14" dia.
F16-165—Sparkler 33" Double Unit 12 plates each with scavenger
F14-750-2—Niagara Stainless Filters No. 3 and No. 60
2104—Leval Stone Filter Model SM 750GPH acid resistant
3294 C7—Industrial Vertical Filter; 35"x44"; 17 Vertical screens
3984 R4—Stainless Steel 150 gallon Vacuum Filter; 35"x35"
3993 M1—Enzinger Leaf Type Pressure Filter 75 PSI; 15 leaves; 360 sq. ft.

CENTRIFUGALS

4041/P40 A. T. & M. 12" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifuge
3615—G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed motor
1152 Mcl—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra Imperforate Basket
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C4-500—Tolhurst 20" Stainless Extractor; Perforated Basket; under driven
C5-191—Tolhurst 26" Suspended with Plow and Scraper; two speed motor
2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
C5-200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals; bottom dum; with 40 HP motor
C6-201—Three Podbielnik Centrifugal Counter Current Solvent Extractors; 100 PSI seal pressure; 32"x37"x54" overall
C5-205—A. T. & M. 42" Suspended Centrifuge; Perforated Basket; 40 HP
4042/K1—A. T. & M. Stainless Suspended Centrifuge; 30"x15"; 20 HP
3870M-1—Bird Continuous, Conical Centrifugal 28"x28"
C7-127—Bird Rubber and Hastelloy Solid Bowl 40"x60"
C7-128—CME Stainless Solid Bowl Conical 21"x36"
C7-129—Bird Rubber and S/S 36"x50" continuous
C7-130—Bird Solid Bowl Steel; 36"x72"
C7-131—Baker Perkins Termeer HS 1600 with 40 HP
C6-125—Sharples Nozzlejector Type DM204; 7½ HP 4800 RPM
C6-123—DeLaval Stainless Multimatic Separator 48" dia.
C7-133—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter Continuous Centrifuge
C7-132 — Laughlin Continuous Centrifuge; 30"x17"
C7-148—Sharples Super-D Hydrator S.S. 27"; Aut. Unloader
C7-149—Baker Perkins Ter-Meer S. 24 Centrifugal with 7½ HP
C7-150—Merko Stainless Cont. Centrifugal Type B; 15 HP
385353—Baker Perkins S 12 Cont. Centrifugal Type 316 SS; 7½ HP
C7-146—Sharples Super-D-Canter Centrifuge PY14; Stainless; Vaporite
C7-500—Sharples Superdehydrator Type BD-C27 in Stainless; 25 HP
3240 M3—Sharples Supercentrifuge M84-21-IJY S/S; 3 HP
3269—Sharples DeWaxing Centrifuge; Type DM202-23C
C6-124—Sharples No. 16 S/S Supercentrifuge Clarifier 2 HP
C6-126—DeLaval Yeast Separator Type OVK 5 with 7½ HP motor
C4-500—Patterson Westphalia Clarifier Type RDE; Stainless; 7½ HP
3564—Sharples Steel Clarifier Model M4 PIE with 2 HP motor
C6-142—Sharples No. 16 Aluminum Vaporseal Supercentrifuge
C6-143—DeLaval S/S Model 166 Clarifier Type Centrifuge
C4-300—Podbielniak Solvent Centrifugal Extractor with Cuno Filter; Type 303 Stainless
C5-301—Hercules 60"x22" Rubber Covered Centrifugal with 15 HP XPL motor
C4-600—International Serum Centrifuge Model 13L with 7½ HP motor; water cooled
4093 B7-9—Three DeLaval Centrifugals Type 94-11 with 2 HP
4041 P1-4—Three DeLaval Industrial Centrifugals AA-00; 5 HP
4093 B1-6—Six Sharples Supercentrifugals M4W-3E7-with 2 HP
4093 B50—One DeLaval Laboratory Centrifugal Model 44-11
2540 L2—One Sharples Centrifuge Type M4 P-1 J
4041 P2—Tolhurst Under Driven Rubber Covered Centrifugal 16"x12" motorized
3944 B4—Troy Monel Underdriven Centrifuge 30"x22" with 3 HP motor

SPECIAL TANKS

3413—Stainless 3500 Gal. oval (milk truck type) Tank 6'x4'x22' with 18" manhole
3430—Stainless 2200 Gal. oval (milk truck type) Tank 69"x49"x161/2' with 17" manhole
3762 L20—Stainless 2120 Horizontal Tank; 76¼" dia. x 116" long from dished head to head; with stainless agitator; 1 HP
3762 L10—Stainless 1160 gal. Horizontal Tank; 66" dia. x 86" with Stainless agitator and 1 HP motor
3777/S 1-3—Stainless Horizontal Tanks; 56"x28" 400 gal. dished ends; 16" manhole
3168 D16—Lead lined 400 Gal. Tank; 4'x4'
3424 K12—Lead lined 600 Gal. Tank; 58"x53"
3799 U2—Glass lined Vertical Tanks; 400 Gal. good for int. vacuum; 80" dia. x 13'6"; 2 manholes 18"; cone bottom to 4" outlet
3853 S5—1200 Gal. Horizontal Steel Pressure Tank 5'x8' dished heads; with 11"x15" manhole; 50 PSI-ASME
2684—F1—4700 Gal. Steel Storage Tank with coils; 70" dia. x 23'8" with 18" manhole

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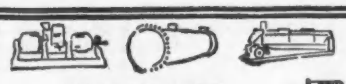

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Soap Powder Plant.
Pyrethrum Extraction Plant.
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Sparkler Filter, steel, 18D12.
Sparkler Filter, S/S, 91.8 sq. ft.
Filterpress, C.I., 18", jktd.
60" centrifuge, s/s. basket.
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Rotary Vac. Filter, 5'x3', new.

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Qty.	Dia.	Length	Shell	Hds.	Capacity
2	8'	32'	5/16"	3/8"	11,160 gal.
8	9'6"	30'	5/16"	3/8"	15,500 gal.
8	10'6"	28'	3/8"	3/8"	16,948 gal.

4—Vert. Tanks 28' dia. 19'6" high, 100,000 gals. each, welded, heavy plate.

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STEIN EQUIP'T OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer. 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor Kettle
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & 4TH.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30" & 30"x36", Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Porter 42" dia. Stainless Conical Blender
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Tablet Machines Single & Rotary Types.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Shepherd Elevator 18' lift, 42"x54".
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Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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3—SCHALLER 4'x13' 316 S.S. REACTORS WITH TUBULAR CALANDRIAS, 513 SQ. FT. EACH.

1—PFAUDLER 250 GAL. HASTELLOY "C" REACTOR.

2—I. R. JET REFRIGERATION UNITS 208 AND 136 TONS.

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1—WESTERN PRECIPITATION 12' "HOLO-FLITE" CONVEYOR DRYER, 316 S.S.

1—ILLCO DUPLEX ION EXCHANGE NEUTRALIZER, 316 S.S.

2—PFAUDLER 2300, 1200 GAL. GLASS LINED TANKS.

1—LINK BELT TWIN SCREW CONVEYOR, 316 S.S., 18"x10'.

10—Alberger Karbate Heat Exchangers, 370, 255, 188, 170, 159, 70 and 16.4 sq. ft.

1—316 S.S. Hopper, 7500 gal.

2—Karbate Centrifugal Pumps Series 3A, 5 HP XP motors.

3—Lawrence 316 S.S. Vertical Centrifugal Pumps 3" and 1½".

4—Link Belt 12" rubber belt Conveyors, totally enclosed 30' to 77' cc.

2000 ft. 2" to 4" Saran lined pipe with fittings and 200 valves—316 S.S. fittings and valves—Karbate glass and glass lined pipe and fittings—instruments—explosion proof motors—fixtures—steel buildings.

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DRYERS
2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 6'4"x24', 3'10"x12', steel.
1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', stainless steel.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S.S. Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacs.
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S.S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S.S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf with 17—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50'.

MIXERS
8—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250 and 100 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
5—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, #3TH, #2TH, #2DH.
1—Hardinge 6'x22', Conical, steel lined.
3—National 10"x20", 6"x12" Two-Roll Mills with motors.

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S.S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO continuous 304 S.S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Bird 18"x28" solid bowl, continuous, 310 S.S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
3—Tolhurs AT&M 40", 36" and 32", Suspended, steel, perforated basket, M.D.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, 316 S.S., perforated basket, M.D.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

TOWERS — REACTORS — CONDENSERS
2—Pfaudler 200 and 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated.
1—Buflovak 800 gal., 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated.
1—Blaw Knox 3000 gal., 304 S.S. Reactor.
1—7'x25' 6" S.S. Tower.
10—715, 458, 357, 108 sq. ft. Atmospheric S.S. Tubular Heat Exchangers.
3—2400 sq. ft. Admiralty Tube Heat Exchangers.
3—50 to 350 sq. ft. S.S. Tubular Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 8'x6' S.S. Rotary Vacuum, UNUSED.
2—Oliver steel 5'3"x6' Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12—25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
2—#5, #7 Sweetland Filters with 15 and 27 leaves.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
2—Stokes #DD2 and #D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.
7—Nash vacuum pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #L3, #4, #2.
7—Durco S.S. centrifugal pumps 1" to 3".

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- J. H. Day No. 3, 50 gal. Gearless Pony Mixer, 12 cans.
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- Day 650 gal. S. J. Jumbo Mixer.
- Day and Robinson 15 to 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
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- Filler, Hope, Elgin, 1, 4, 5-Head S. S. Piston Fillers.
- Carter S. A. Vac. Powder Filler.
- Stokes and Smith G1, G2, G6, HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.
- Ceco and Jones Auto. Cartoners.
- Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
- Pony M, MX, ML; Ermold, World, Pneumatic Auto. Labelers.
- Sperry, Star 12" S. S. Filters.
- Package Machy. FA, CA2, U4, FAQ Automatic Wrappers.
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TOPS IN USED EQUIPMENT!

- 1—Bowen S/S spray dryer 10' dia.
- 1—Sharples Super-D-Hydrator C20, HP XP motor, SS Constr.
- 2—Fitz comminuters style D 7½ HP explosion proof motors.
- 7—Karbate heat exchangers, 20.6 sq. ft. & 70.6.
- 1—Morehouse speed line mill, 20 HP.
- 2—Baker Perkins 100 gal. sigma blade vac. mixer, one new.
- 4—Patterson 4' x 4' chrome manganese jacketed ball mills, 225 gals.
- 2—Patterson 36 x 48, 100 gals. Porcelain pebble mill.
- 1—Simpson #2 mixer, MD.
- 2—1-40" link suspended SS centrifuge, 7½ HP motor.
- 2—7500# dry powder mixers, double ribbon type.
- 5—48" x 120", 24" x 36", 32" x 52" DBLE drum dryers, one vacuum.
- 6—Hersey, Ruggles, Coles & Louisville 3' x 24', 4' 6' x 30', 4' x 40' and 6' x 40' dryers, monel, S/S lined, & steel.
- 1—New Shriver 32" x 32" side fee, open delivery, 2" frame.
- 4—Paterson 4', 5' and 6' conical blenders, 5 and 10 HP motors.
- 1—J. H. Day 40 gal. pony mixer.
- 1—Louisville SS 316—6' x 45' tubular dryer, aluminum tubes.
- 1—Devine SS 10 shelf vacuum shelf dryer, 23½" x 29".
- 2—Ross model 30 A B heavy duty post mixers, 135 gallon capacity.
- 4—12' 6" Jeffrey bucket elevators.
- 1—Ball & Jewell #1 rotary cutter with 10 HP motor.
- 1—H. K. Porter 84 sq. ft. condenser and receiver.
- 1—12" Shriver rubber press, 13 chamber.
- 1—American Tool 40" copper, bottom discharge, suspended centrifuge, MD.
- 6—Rotex sifters, 20" x 48" to 40" x 84", 1 and 2 deck.
- 1—Buflovak monel single effect evaporator, 148 sq. ft.
- 1—Colton #5½ T single punch tablet machine.
- 1—Colton #17 automatic tube filling machine.
- 1—Sweetland #12 filter.
- 6—Barnstead water still, 5 to 200 gallon, most SS.
- 3—Pfaudler 500 gallon model ELL glass lined reactors, agitated.
- 1—Feinc 5' 3" x 3' monel vacuum filter.
- 3—Triple, Dble. & single effect Evap. one monel.
- 1—36" Shriver iron filter press, closed del., plate & frame.
- 1—Buflovak, 40" x 48" single drum flaker.
- 2—48" Sperry, 50 chamber wood filter presses, HYP closing.

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Fertilizer Funds Allotted To Korea By the FOA

The Foreign Operations Administration last week allotted $9,000,000 to Korea for the purchase of fertilizers from world sources. The contracting period runs until July 31 and the delivery date until November 30, 1955.

The purchase will include $7,000,000 of nitrogenous fertilizers, $650,000 for potash fertilizers, and $1,350,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials.

FOA also allotted $1,200,000 to France for purchase of cottonseed oil and $500,000 to the United Kingdom for the purchase of lard. The contracting period for purchase of the cottonseed oil extends until September 30, and the lard until October 31.

Cyanamid Promotes Three In Industrial Chemicals Unit

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has named H. C. Milton manager of the manufacturers chemicals department of its industrial chemicals division and has announced two other appointments. R. L. Lambert has been named assistant manager and J. F. Allen has been appointed eastern regional sales manager. Mr. Milton joined the company in 1936 and most recently served the department as eastern regional sales manager. Mr. Lambert has been with Cyanamid since 1940 in a sales capacity. Mr. Allen has been with the company since 1950.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone Data Offered

A four-page technical bulletin on methyl ketone has been published by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Applications, physical properties, specifications, shipping data, general solvent proerties, constant-boiling mixtures, and physiological properties are discussed. Copies are available from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Industrial Organics

—Continued from page 38

pound, in line with the spot prices previously announced. The market continued in a snug position.

Thiourea—Manufacturing economies resulted in a four cents per pound price reduction in this item effective July 1. Under the new schedule, truckloads, packaged in 75 pound paper bags were quoted at 36 cents per pound, and less than truckloads at 38 cents. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis.

Triethylene Glycol—Spot prices reported in our June 6th issue became effective July 1 on contract. The increase amounted to ½c. per pound. There was no change in the balanced relationship between supply and demand that has characterized this market in recent weeks.

Trichloroethylene—The price pattern on this item remained unchanged and did not move along up with perchloroethylene. Demand was steady at good business volume. Supplies were adequate. Production in April was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 22,831,952 pounds, as against the 24,284,645 pounds produced in March.

Trioxane — Present price levels were firmly maintained at 50c. per pound, packaged in drums, for carlot or truckload quantities. This same type of packaging in less than carload or truckload quantities carried a price schedule of 51½c. per pound. These prices applied to both the pure grade and the tablet grade of trioxane.

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SCREENS—Link Belt 2x5 (double), Tyler 3x5 (single/triple) Robbins 4x12, triple, Robinson Gyro sifters (size 28).
SEPARATORS—Gayco 5', 6', 8' dia. Door Rake Classifier (rubber lined).
PEBBLE MILLS—14 gal. jar, 30x42, 4'x5', 6'x5' porcelain lined, 24x30 S/S & 30x30 ball, all w/motor drives.
FEEDERS—Hardinge style B, Syntrons S/S F44 w/solenium rectifier.
HARDINGE CONICAL MILLS—2'x8" lab, 6'x22", 6'x36" (air swept) 7'x36" Pebble (air swept).
ROTARY DRYERS—3'x32', 4½'x40' w/variable speed drive.
EXHAUSTERS—American, Buffalo, Clarage, Sturtevant—3500 to 35000 CFM, Spencer Turbo 1300 CFM—16 oz.
NASH HYTOR VACUUM PUMPS—MD673, 623, H-7, Ingersoll Rand 16 cfm, 2 stage.
CRUSHERS—ROLL—Sturtevant 8x5, 18x18, 32x12, 42x16.
FORK LIFT—7500# Hyster-new pneumatic tires, new engine.

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CONDENSERS, 8—All monel 75 to 100 sq. ft. Shell and tube.
DRYER, BUFFALO — Double Drum, 32" dia. x 90". Reconditioned.
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MIXERS—DRY POWDER—400, 600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 & 3,000 lb.
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1—Brewer Ampul Washer, Stainless Steel, 7000 ampuls per hour, 6-box type.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 180 gpm.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
2—I&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60' & 100'.
4—New Heat Exchangers, 12" dia, 11' lg., 43 steel tubes, 2 passes.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
1—Patterson Kelly Blender 5 cu. ft. Stainless Steel, with baffle plates and 1 H.P. motor.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

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1—AT&M 18" Stainless Steel type 316 Suspended Centrifuge w/motor.

1—Day 200 gal. Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.

1—Ames 40 HP Package Boiler, 100 psi.

4—Pfaudler glass lined Vacuum Receivers, 50 gal each (New).

1—Vulcan Copper Bubble Cap Column 66" dia. x 48' w/45 Bubble Cap plates—NEW.

1—Groen S.S. Jacketed Kettle 40 gal. with agitator and drive.

5—S.S. Jacketed 380 gal. Kettles.

1—Plate Fabricators Steel Jacketed Kettle 6000 gal.

1—Nooter Steel Jacketed Kettle 750 gal. 75 PSI.

1—Patterson Kelly Steel Jacketed 1500 gal. Kettle 75 PSI.

1—Stainless Steel 4000 gal. Horz. Storage tank 5' x 25'.

2—Day Gearless Pony Mixers 50 gallon, with Explosion Proof Motor.

1—Read S.S. Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blade Vacuum Mixer 10 gal.

1—Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass lined jacketed Reactor 75 psi.

1—Day S.S. Double Arm Jacket Mixer Sigma Blades, 50 gal.

1—Struther Wells Northmaster Vacuum Mixer Double Arm Dispersion Blades, 50 gal.

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jacketed, double arm Dispersion Type Mixer.

1—Sparkler Model 8-G Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.

1—Stokes Model 114-5 Cooling Drum 5' x 13'-6".

3—Sharples #16 Stainless Steel Super Presurtite Centrifuges.

1—Day Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 75 gal.

1—Read Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 50 gal.

4—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blades Mixers, 100 gal.

1—Lancaster S.S. Laboratory Muller Mixer.

6—Simpson #0 and #1 Intensive Mixers.

1—Feinc type 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filters, String Discharge, 6'6" x 6'.

1—Sweetland #10 Pressure Filter w/36 leaves.

3—Buflovak single door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 5 & 20 Shelves.

1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 10 shelves.

1—Feinc type 304 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter String Discharge 3' x 3'.

2—Buflovak 24" x 36" Chrome Plated Double Drum Dryers Complete.

1—Devine Laboratory Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 shelves (New).

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

1—Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 12'.

1—Stokes Heresite lined Rotary, Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Oliver 3' x 6' Rubber Covered Vacuum Filter complete.

1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer.

1—Tolhurst 12" Stainless Steel Centerslung Perforated Centrifuge w/X.P. Motor.

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2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
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3—Unused #12 Sweetland FILTERS, 43 bronze monel covered bottom drainage leaves 3" c/c. Latest type.
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78" SS T304 Cube Blender or Tumbler; Tolhurst 12" SS T316 Pilot Centrifuge; Day, 400 gal. Double Ribbon Blender; Niagara 95-36 Filter; 2—Never Used Sperry 30"—40 frame C.I. Filter Presses; 18'0" dia. Spray Dryer SS T304; Dispersion Dryer with 60" Cyclone, and Multiclone SS T304; 785 sq. ft. SS T316 Heat Exchanger; 2—2,500 gal. SS T304 Sanitary Tanks; 2—14,000 gal. Glass Lined Tanks; various SS T304 Sanitary Vacuum Pans from 36" to 72". Best Equipment Company, 617 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. DAvis 8-0926.

1 Bartlett and Snow, Style J, Everdur Continuous Rotary Dryer, 3' dia. x 15' long, complete with copper cyclone dust collector. Unit mounted on structural steel base. Priced for immediate disposal. OPD 693.

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Wanted: one 200-300 gal. Copper Vacuum still jacketed suitable for at least 50# sq. In. pressure concurrent with an internal vacuum of 30 inches, also short column of goose neck, entrainment catch, condenser approx 40 sq. feet, and receiver. Interested in all or part of above mentioned. OPD 695.

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Hydrochloric and Nitric Acid generating unit of pilot plant or small plant scale. OPD 696.

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Sales Engineer—Seven years' experience technical selling in metropolitan New York area—Last three years in protective organic coatings. Corrosion specialist. Chemist, B.S., M.S. Formerly instructor of college of chemistry. Age 35. OPD 697.

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Argentine Linseed Oil Supply Position Revised Downward

A change in Argentina's linseed oil position is indicated in latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total supply for 1955 is now estimated at 184,000 short tons, or about 12 percent below that estimated in May. The supply last year amounted to 350,000 short tons.

The agency said that Argentine flaxseed production may not expand in the near future unless there is a substantial increase in the price paid to producers. The announced price for the next crop is 75 pesos per quintal, unchanged from the 1954-55 price.

Linseed oil exports during January-May were only 68,000 short tons compared with 136,000 in the same months of 1954. In both periods more than 95 percent of the shipments were to European countries. Linseed oil exports in calendar year 1954 totaled 250,000 tons. The principal destinations were:—Soviet Union, 58,500 tons, Netherlands, 58,000, United Kingdom 33,500, other Europe 70,500, and shipped for later consignment 21,500.

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Gov't Policy on Health Backed in New Report

—Continued from page 3

residual participation where state and local governments are not fully adequate, and for the continuing responsibilities that only the national government can undertake."

Among some of the important conclusions of the commission were the following:

Major Conclusions of Commission

Agriculture—That administration of soil conservation payments be transferred to the states as rapidly as possible, the payments to be made under state conservation plans that have been approved by the federal government. This recommendation was strongly opposed by several congressional members of the commission.

Employment security—That the national government has a proper interest in the coverage of unemployment compensation. The commission generally favors a shift from assistance to insurance programs, and recommends national legislation to extend coverage to all employers of one or more persons.

Housing—The commission believes that responsibility for the initiation and administration of public housing, slum clearance and urban renewal programs rests with state and local governments.

Water pollution abatement—The commission recommends that states vigorously enforce existing water pollution abatement laws, expand and improve their legislation in this field and that the federal government stimulate such action through technical and financial assistance. (See separate story on page 5.)

Taxes—Although recognizing the disadvantages of tax overlapping, the commission believes that full elimination of tax overlapping is not feasible under present-day conditions, but urges congress, when further tax reduction is possible, to give full consideration to the problems of tax overlapping.

In the public health chapter of the report, chapter 15, the commission stated that contributions of the national government properly include research, dissemination of information and promotion of minimum standards of service. Federal financial assistance may properly include: Temporary grants-in-aid to encourage state and local action, especially with respect to urgent health problems (for example, grants for tuberculosis control); and assistance of a more general or continuing nature to help maintain state health services at levels deemed necessary in the national interest (for example, grants for general health services and for general health research).

"Federal grants should supplement, not supplant, state and local effort," the commission said. "It is encouraging to note that state spending for public health is increasing in relation to grants-in-aid. In 1943 the states and localities were spending $1.90 for each dollar received in federal grants; by 1953, they were spending $3.92 for every dollar received.

"The commission further believes that the initiation and continuation of all health grants-in-aid should be based upon careful study of needs and objectives. Because of the steadily lengthening life span changes in health needs can be anticipated which will require shifts in the emphasis and type of federal grants. As one problem is solved, others will arise. Unless some tangible goals are established against which the results of a particular grant can be measured, the grant becomes in effect a permanent subsidy to one segment of the health program, although other segments may be in greater need."

Grants-in-aid to states for general health purposes and for specific categories should be continued, it was recommended, subject to the following modifications:—

"First, grants for special health purposes, better known as categorial grants, should be used to encourage the adoption of improved measures for controlling diseases and the demonstration of new public health methods. They should not be continued indefinitely, however, but should be tapered off as their objectives are achieved. Whether the existing categorical programs are those which most need support by the national government is a question on which this commission does not pass judgment.

Pattern of Minimal Standards

"Second, grants for general health purposes should be aimed at the support of a national pattern of minimal standards of public health practices and operations, including effective state and local health administration. These minimal standards should be developed jointly by national, state, and local governments with the advice and assistance of non-governmental health groups (for example, the medical profession, schools of medicine and public health and voluntary health associations)."

The commission also recommended that health grants be allocated to the states on the basis of a uniform formula, susceptible of flexible administration.

Other recommendations in the public health chapter of the report were these:—

Hospital construction program—The commission recommends continuation of grants-in-aid, and the availability of loans, for the construction of hospitals and other health facilities, with the proviso that relative state needs and the suitability of the standards upon which the grant is based be kept under continuing review.

Health research—The commission recommends that as additional funds become available for research in the health sciences, the national government should, so far as practicable, decentralize such research to institutions or states equipped to conduct this research.

Training programs—While recognizing the reluctance of state and local health administrators to divert professional personnel from urgent operating assignments, the commission recommends the continued use of grants-in-aid funds by the states to conduct in-service and graduate training of their professional and technical public health personnel.

Toners, Lakes Output Off

—Continued from page 5

valued at $7,100,000 dollars, were extended toners and 4,400,000 pounds, valued at $3,600,000, were lakes. Total sales of extended toners and lakes in 1953 amounted to 14,600,000 pounds, valued at $14,900,000.

The output of cyclic plasticizers in 1954 totaled 228,000,000 pounds, compared with 224,000,000 pounds in 1953. Sales in 1954 were 186,000,000 pounds, valued at $57,000,000, compared with 180,000,000 pounds, valued at $60,000,000, in 1953. The cylic plasticizers consist principally of the esters of phosphoric acid and phthalic anhydride.

Production of acyclic plasticizers in 1954 was 73,000,000 pounds, a slight increase over the 69,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. Sales in 1954 amounted to 62,000,000 pounds, valued at $25,000,000, compared with 55,000,000 pounds, valued at $23,000,000 in 1953. This group includes data for the esters of adipic, lauric, oleic, phosphoric, sebacic, stearic, and other acids.

Production in 1954 of cyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 22,000,000 pounds, 22 percent more than the 18,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. Important cyclic products include methyl salicylate (synthetic wintergreen oil), phenethyl alcohol, and menthol. Sales of cyclic materials in 1954 were 18,000,000 pounds, valued at $26,000,000, compared with 17,000,000 pounds, valued at $21,000,000 in 1953.

Production in 1954 of acyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 13,000,000 pounds, 13 percent less than the 15,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. By far the most important of the acyclic materials was monosodium glutamate, production of which totaled almost 13,000,000 pounds. Sales of acyclic materials in 1954 amounted to 13,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,000,000, compared with 15,000,000 pounds, valued at $25,000,000 in 1953.

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l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.40
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.85 - 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb 26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04½- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% som. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, ctns., works ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse..... lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works.. lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works..lb. .35½- —

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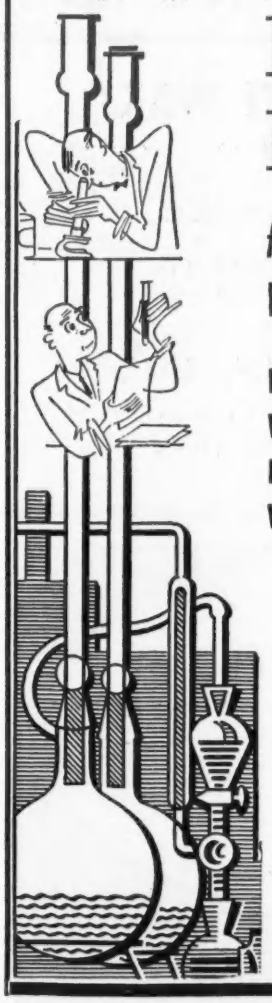

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